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SFRY'S DIZDAREVIC ADDRESSES GENEVA CONFERENCE

LD131633 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1031 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Geneva, 13 Jun (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic spoke at the international disarmament conference in Geneva today.

After recalling the creation of the UN and the numerous resolutions and declarations in favor of disarmament that the world organization had adopted over the past 40 years, the federal secretary for foreign affairs stressed that the "gap between words and deeds is nowhere so evident as in the case of disarmament. Today, when we are marking the 40th anniversary of victory and of the UN, which is the fruit of this victory, we still face the question of how safe, if at all, we are from a totally annihilating war. Are we still able to halt the senseless arms rivalry on which nearly three billion dollars is spent daily or one trillion annually? We live in a peace marked by fear, a peace marked by wars. This is not peace for all, it is not a safe peace for everyone, it is a peace without a future unless we halt the arms race and make sure that the process of disarmament has begun. However, the aspirations and efforts made in this connection have still yielded no real results. The peoples of the world are aware today, more than ever before, that a solution must be found. This is also the reason why the movement against armaments is more widespread in the world than ever before."

Raif Dizdarevic went on to say that the great concentration of power in the hands of a few nations represents a constant threat to the independence and sovereignty of others. To the present-day world, therefore, it is unacceptable that a few should hold in their hands the destiny of all the rest.

"The pursuit of the policy from positions of force reproduces this policy's worst aspect -- the desire to increase military potential and gain superiority. This is to prevent positive changes from taking place in international relations. Rivalry in the area of armament also leads to increasing militarization of the economy and of society. An essential aspect of the concept of rivalry is the desire to continue establishing a valance at a higher level of armament, which further increases the general threat and the lack of trust between the main participants in this race.

In the post World War II era of the so-called nuclear deterrent doctrine, there have been 150 major or minor conflicts during which, according to some estimates, as many as 20 million people lost their lives. From time to time one even hears absurd theories on the possibility of a limited nuclear war."

"Nuclear weapons do not ensure peace and security, nor are they ensured by any other weapons either. New weapons in space also represent a further increase in the nuclear arsenals, an increase whose end no one can see. The hope that here, at least, one side could gain advantage is futile, the same as in the case of other weapons. If, as we are told, the aim is to use space as a means of achieving the final elimination of nuclear weapons, then why not do so with the existing arsenals on earth. Instead of becoming the sphere for a fresh arms race, space should be accessible for peaceful use in the interest of the entire international community."

"Political will and a genuine desire to disarm are indispensable if we are to find a way out of this state of affairs, which is untenable from the point of view of peace and security. Dialogue represents the only way and talks and negotiations the only instruments. There is no alternative.

"This is also why the decision to resume bilateral talks between the United States and the USSR was received favorably throughout the world, especially since the great powers, as the main champions of the arms race, also bear the main responsibility for halting it and for starting the disarmament process. Yugoslavia supports these talks because it hopes that the two negotiating sides are aware that they must strive to agree and that they must do so in a way that will fully take into account the rights and interests of everyone else. We expect them to keep this conference and the UN General Assembly informed on the progress made in their talks. This is a matter of legitimate interest to the international community. At the same time we attach great importance to the work of this conference. A total of 40 countries with different orientations -- all the nuclear powers, members of the military alliances and an important group of nonaligned and neutral countries -- are meeting here for a common cause. This is an expression of the view that 'disarmament is the vital interest of all states,' as is stressed in the declaration of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit, which is ceaselessly and resolutely striving for general disarmament, both nuclear and conventional."

Until we are able to eliminate nuclear weapons, Raif Dizdarevic went on, let us do all we can to prevent their use, in other words, to achieve an agreement banning any such use. If we are convinced that a nuclear conflict represents a general catastrophe, is it really so difficult to agree to strive for equal security and for equilibrium by reducing nuclear weapons? We believe the nuclear powers should refrain from any nuclear weapons' tests from the present until an agreement on a comprehensive ban on all nuclear weapons' tests is reached.

"We believe that everyone should be particularly anxious at the further development of other weapons of mass extermination. The world is facing the direct danger of the highly threatening expansion of not only chemical weapons, but of radiological, neutron, genetic, and other weapons as well."

"Yugoslavia resolutely advocates a halt in the mass extermination arms race and strives for a comprehensive ban on it. After all, this is in the interest of those who possess such weapons no less than those who do not. They are all potential victims. We, therefore, expect the disarmament conference to take a decisive step toward the adoption of a convention on a comprehensive chemical weapons ban. This will also give a serious impetus to the efforts to ban other mass extermination weapons and to completely eliminate them. Yugoslavia is prepared to continue to play an active part in these efforts."

The federal secretary went on to emphasize that it is the nonaligned and other developing countries in the circumstances of a global arms race, that are most frequently exposed to the use of force and military interventions. Therefore the crucial problem is to bring about a gradual military disengagement of the great powers and their military-political alliances from the territory of the nonaligned countries. This will reduce the scope for confrontation between them, and the nonaligned countries will thereby strengthen their own security. A restriction and reduction of their military activities beyond their frontiers will be an important element towards such disengagement.

Military disengagement can be effective and truly significant only if it also involves preventing the further expansion of nuclear weapons. The Nonaligned Movement's well-known demand for all nonnuclear powers to be protected from the use or the threat of use of nuclear weapons is closely related to this. The establishment of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world would represent an important step in this direction.

Raif Dizdarevic went on to recall that at the cost of great sacrifices the developing countries allocate huge sums to maintain their own security. The sum of 111.5 billion dollars in 1983, according to 1980 prices, which was spent for their own defense, clearly indicates the size of this burden. Even a small degree of progress in terms of disarmament, permitting a reduction in military expenditure, will mean a great deal.

Pointing out the great importance of the Stockholm conference, Raif Dizdarevic stressed that Europe is the most heavily armed area in the world. Numerous tactical nuclear weapons are also located there. Their volume, characteristics, and the risk of their use make them no less dangerous than other mass destruction weapons. However, these weapons have been overlooked in the present and previous negotiations. The assertions that cuts in these weapons cannot be monitored are not convincing, because the number, type, and locations of these weapons are mutually known to the possessors of these weapons. It is not, therefore, a matter of not being able to monitor, but rather of a lack of political readiness to start reducing these armament stockpiles. We believe that negotiations on reducing tactical nuclear weapons should also begin.

Raif Dizdarevic expressed the conviction that in the UN jubilee year the world will be capable of finding solutions to some of the urgent problems, and that small but significant progress will be made. The participation of heads of state or government in General Assembly celebrations to mark this jubilee will, we are convinced, help promote such a trend.

The nonaligned countries have always advocated that rivalry in weaponry should be replaced by rivalry in strengthening cooperation and detente, better understanding, mutual trust, and rapprochement. We are for a system of security that will be created not through preparations for war, but through the renunciation of the use of force, and, of course, through disarmament.

The federal secretary recalled President Tito's words to the effect that profound distrust still exists between states, and that nothing can be resolved today by the sword or the atom bomb. These words are permanently topical, Dizdarevic said, and it is for that reason that general and total disarmament remains our chief goal. However, we need specific measures and agreements that truly lead to this.

In our opinion, these specific measures should be directed towards halting nuclear weapons tests, banning the use of nuclear weapons, preventing the arms race in space, reaching agreements that will lead to a reduction and elimination of mass destruction weapons, towards gradual military disengagement of the great powers and military-political alliances from the nonaligned countries' territory, and also towards the start of negotiations on reducing tactical nuclear weapons.

"We find ourselves in a period when decisions crucial to mankind's future are being made. We cannot postpone or avoid our responsibility, nor can we fail to take advantage of the great opportunities for progress. I am convinced that the world has the strength to secure the peace, security, and the free and equal development of lands and peoples because never have there been so many organized forces, so many independent countries, and so many people prepared to commit themselves to such ideals. Nothing must be too difficult or insurmountable for us in attaining these goals," Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said in conclusion.

ZERI I POPULLIT VIEWS REAGAN SALT II DECISION

AU131221 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Tirana, June 13 (ATA) -- After the "decision" declared by U.S. President Reagan that "The United States of America will apply the SALT-2 agreement", a great fuss is raised on "the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty", signed in Vienna on June 1979 by Carter and Brezhnev, a treaty that is not yet ratified, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes among others. Although this is an American initiative, it is also in accord with the interest of the Soviet Union. Therefore, through TASS agency, Moscow gave quick signals that "it is studying Reagan's proposals regarding the SALT-2 agreement".

Further on the newspaper underlines that Reagan's decision and the Soviet reaction about it are a bluff. Both the Americans and the Soviets are now linked after SALT-2 to show that now they have seized "by the horns" the problem of the reduction, limitation or disarmament and that the fault for the less progress is the non-execution of the agreement, because allegedly if the agreements of SALT-2 type were applied, the peoples may sit still thinking that disarmament is ensured. On the other hand, it is sought to create the illusion that through the actual military efforts that the delegations of the two superpowers are conducting in Geneva on the three kinds of weapons, including the strategic ones, both sides will supposedly correct the mistakes made in the past. And this is made to face the world public opinion and to gloss over the military agreements that the USA and the Soviet Union may reach in these talks. Just like the other American-Soviet agreements on the military field, these too will aim at legalizing the military superiority and dictate over the peoples of the other countries.

Concerning the character of the agreements between the two superpowers, the events have proved and are proving of the correctness of the stands of the PLA that the agreements between the USA and the Soviet Union always lead to other dangers and increase of their pressure on the peoples, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion.

BRIEFS

MONOGRAPH ANALYZES ECONOMIC HISTORY -- Tirana, June 9 (ATA) -- The monography "The Economy of Albania in the First Years of the Socialist Construction" (November 1944-November 1948) publication of the Institute of History under the Academy of Sciences of the PSR of Albania was put to circulation recently. It dwells on the struggle and efforts of our country to reconstruct the economy, to heal the wounds of the war and for the normalization of the life. It analyses the great revolutionary transformations in the economic base, the measures adopted by the party and the people's power for the planned organisation, direction and development of the economy in general as well as the steps made during these years in the socialist construction and the development of agriculture on the road of socialism. The monography treats of the Albanian-Yugoslav economic relations. The authors provide data figures and facts about the anti-Albanian, chauvinistic, predatory and neo-colonialist aims of the Yugoslav Titoites towards our country. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 9 Jun 85 AU]

AGCA'S 13 JUNE TESTIMONY CALLED TORRENT OF LIES

AU131821 Sofia BTA in English 1754 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Rome, June 13 (BTA special correspondent Nencho Karanov and BTA correspondent) -- Today's 12th hearing of the second trial in the plot to kill pope brought another disappointment to the masterminds of the "Bulgarian connection". The court proceeded with questioning the criminal Mehmet Ali Agca in his double role as defendant and key witness for the prosecution. He gushed out another torrent of lies about the three Bulgarian nationals accused in this trial: Sergey Antonov, Zhelyo Vasilev and Todor Ayvazov. So brazen were the lies that, logically, they drew objections from presiding judge Santiapichi.

Thus, in connection with the fabrications which Agca has been harping on since yesterday to the effect that "the Bulgarians have ordered him" to stage assassinations in Tunisia and to murder Lech Walesa in Rome, it was only natural that the court president should ask him: Now look, Agca, I can't understand one thing. It seems not just to me, but to many common citizens following the trial that when a big crime such as the papal assassination conspiracy is in preparation, the principal perpetrator cannot be afforded to run any risks. You must explain how come that you, the notorious Turkish terrorist, picked up to commit such an exceedingly important crime as the murder of the pope, instead of being kept in hibernation until the perpetration of the crime, would be assigned to other actions in the meantime. Why take such a risk? Will you explain this, please."

Needless to say, Agca could not explain anything. He contented himself by mumbling, "That is what the Bulgarians decided." "I don't know why?

The criminal found himself trapped in the maze of lie when he was asked to identify the accomplice in the picture taken at the time of the shooting. Right away, he hastened to indicate a figure wearing dark glasses, contending that this was Sergey Antonov. Worse yet, he launched out into explanations: Antonov came to St. Peter's Square together with me and Oral Celik." The courtroom reacted to this statement by loud discontent, because so far the assassin has always claimed that Sergey Antonov has been waiting for him in front of the Canadian Embassy to back up his escape.

The assassin got in another fix when it came to his accomplice Oral Celik. The court had to ask that Agca be shown blow-ups of the photos, yet it is not the size of the photos that troubles the slanderer, but rather the crucial fact that in his inventions and incessant combinations for no other reason than to prove the guilt of the Bulgarian nations, he inevitably falls into the snare of his own slanders.

Yet another fact made a strong impression at today's hearing. The presiding judge asked the assassin to explain his statements made in an interview that he knew the fate of the kidnapped Italian girl Emanuela Orlandi. The explanation was a sensation: I can tell you sincerely that Emanuela Orlandi is certainly alive. She was kidnapped by a powerful organisation Licio Gelli's P-2 Lodge. They know I am Jesus Christ and would like to exchange me and to use me for their own self-seeking ends, but I belong to the whole of mankind."

Undoubtedly, there is nothing sensational in Agca's maniacal effusions that he is Jesus Christ. This continues his line of conduct from the first week of the trial. And yet, there is every reason to ask the question: Isn't Agca going too far with his defiant and sacrilegious taking in vain the name of Jesus Christ before an Italian court in a Catholic country?

Doesn't that insult the religious feelings of many Italians when a right-wing Turkish terrorist would "reveal" himself as Christian God before the very gates of the Vatican?

Significantly, this was the first time that the criminal has admitted his connections with the P-2 Masonic Lodge, with those underworld circles in Italy which may have a hand in the papal plot, too. It was on them that the assailant has pinned his hopes for a release after he was first sentenced to life.

Asked by Dr Santiapichi why he has not appealed his sentence and whom he has expected to help him for another jailbreak or exchange, Agca answered that he has relied on Licio Gelli's men. Moreover, the assassin made a hint about his links with his patrons. Then he elaborated: The Grey Wolves do not command the power and the possibility of sending messages (to him in prison -- correspondent's note) and of hiding Emanuela Orlandi for two or three years. It is Licio Gelli who has such an opportunity. This is the truth. What I know is they wanted to use me for their own ends on an international scale."

To use him in the future or because they have already used him? We can hardly expect a precise answer to this question, but the criminal's statements cannot be overlooked. Ever more prominent becomes yet another fact: About the incarcerated Agca's links with his patrons and accomplices in the outside world. Regrettably, on this count, too, the investigation has failed to trace the trails in the right direction.

One thing remains clear: The fascist killer has nothing to do with the falsely charged Bulgarians. He is linked with entirely different, sinister forces. One connection is incontestable, it is also being established at the trial: "the Grey Wolves". Today Agca himself started speaking about another connection: It: The P-2 Masonic Lodge [sentence as received]. There is ample evidence of yet another connection: "Super Sismi" and other organised crime bodies, linked with the C.I.A. and the NATO secret services. All these are still questions which must get their answers, and the groundlessly charged and detained Bulgarian national Sergey Antonov must be released and found not guilty together with the two other compatriots of ours. This is what justice requires.

ZHIVKOV TOAST IN HONOR OF CAPE VERDE'S PEREIRA

AU121326 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jun 85 pp 1-2

["Toast of Comrade Todor Zhivkov," BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, at 10 June official dinner in Sofia in honor of Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde]

[Text] Esteemed guests, dear comrades: I am glad to have the opportunity to once again cordially greet on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on my personal behalf, Comrade Aristides Maria Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde. We are sincerely glad that he accepted the invitation to visit Bulgaria, and wish him and those who accompany him in this visit a fruitful and pleasant stay in Bulgaria.

Esteemed Comrade Pereira, we evaluate your official and friendly visit as an expression of the friendship between our parties, countries, and peoples, which has deep and lasting roots, dating from the years of the struggle for independence. The character of our relations affords us great potential for expanding and enriching our cooperation in various areas. I am deeply convinced that the first summit contact between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Cape Verde will initiate a new stage in developing mutually beneficial bilateral relations in the interest of the two peoples and in the name of strengthening peace and international understanding.

During your visit, Mr President, you will be able to ascertain the friendly feelings Bulgarians have for the people of the Republic of Cape Verde. We rejoice at the determination with which you follow the behest of Amilcar Cabral, the great son of Africa whose name remains in the combat annals of the African national liberation movement. We note with satisfaction the fact that, adhering to the principles of nonalignment, the Republic of Cape Verde is actively pursuing an anti-imperialist and peace-loving foreign policy, and that our positions are very close or similar on the global issues of the present complex situation. We follow with lively interest the development of your country, and welcome your successes in constructing a free, just, and democratic society, without exploitation of man by man.

During your visit, Comrade President, you will be introduced to the comprehensive successes of the Bulgarian people, that in only 40 years turned underdeveloped and agrarian Bulgaria into a modern socialist state. Everything you will see is a result of the tireless work and unity of the Bulgarian people around the BCP policy, and of the total mobilization of the material and intellectual potential of our nation. However, this result would have been unthinkable without the fraternal cooperation of the USSR and other countries of the socialist community.

We also had many difficulties and trials, because the heritage bequeathed to us by capitalism was especially difficult. We continue to encounter difficulties at present. Therefore, we understand very well the weighty problems you are solving. Therefore, we sincerely rejoice at everything you have achieved until now. Therefore, we are ready to develop cooperation with your country, within the framework of our possibilities, and share our experience with you.

Esteemed Comrade Pereira, esteemed guests from the Republic of Cape Verde, as you see, we are connected by many things. However, last but not least, I would like to stress our common position on the most important problem of our day -- the necessity of preventing war. Unfortunately we have a reason to be concerned about the fate of peace and the fate of mankind.

The international situation at present is very complicated. Imperialism is provoking an unprecedented arms race, striving to change the existing strategic parity, achieve global military superiority, and turn space into an arena of the arms race. If a nuclear conflict erupts today it will engulf not only single countries or continents, but virtually all peoples on the planet.

This is precisely why greater unity of the world's peace-loving and democratic forces in the name of peace is needed. Precisely because of this the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the USSR, and the other countries of the socialist community are constantly striving, with a sense of responsibility and realism, and with political goodwill to stop the arms race, adopt effective measures for disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, prevent the militarization of space, continue the process of detente, and strengthen peace, security, confidence, and international cooperation.

If effective measures on disarmament are adopted the result will be not only military-political. Great means will be released and utilized for socioeconomic progress, something which concerns all peoples.

I am convinced, Comrade President, that you are acquainted with our idea to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. We sincerely believe in the positive contribution the small countries can and must make to the general cause of peace and security among nations. We rejoice in the fact that the Republic of Cape Verde also supports the efforts to find a solution to global problems through dialogue.

We have always been and continue to be in favor of dialogue. However, it must be an honest dialogue that takes into consideration the interests of all and rests upon the principles of equality and equal security. If the new negotiations in Geneva between the USSR and the United States on nuclear and space weapons in their mutual relationship are also conducted in this manner, we can hope that results will be reached that can halt the arms race on earth and prevent the militarization of space, and will create conditions for eliminating nuclear arsenals and adopting other disarmament measures.

The tension in certain areas of the world also evokes serious concern: The Arab people of Palestine are still deprived of their legal rights; the war between Iran and Iraq continues; tension continues in Central America, where Sandinist Nicaragua is the target of strong pressure; provocations against People's Kampuchea continue; despite all UN decisions Namibia is still under the power of the Republic of South Africa, and the racist regime of Pretoria continues its attempts to destabilize the Frontline States while the native population of the Republic of South Africa continues to be the victim of the policy of apartheid. These hotbeds of tension have not only a regional importance -- they represent a danger to world peace.

Dear guests, comrades, naturally, the African problems have a special place in our talks. I would now only like to stress that the People's Republic of Bulgaria has always been, is, and will be on the side of the African peoples in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, and for reconstructing international economic relations on a democratic and just basis, for economic and social progress, cultural progress, and independent political development.

We express our unreserved solidarity with the struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of its sole legal representative -- the South-West African People's Organization. We decisively condemn the continuing national and social exploitation in the Republic of South Africa and support the South African patriots united in the African National Congress.

We, the socialist countries, and you, the African peoples, regard one another as natural allies. Imperialism will not willingly relinquish its positions. With neocolonialist methods it tries to continue the exploitation of Africa's natural resources and releases the tentacles of militarism on your continent. In response to this total pressure the African countries are increasing their unity even more. The OAU is an important instrument of their struggle. The more united and strong it is, the more effective it becomes. We also highly value the Nonaligned Movement, which is a significant and positive factor in contemporary international relations, and to which the Republic of Cape Verde is making an active contribution.

We are deeply convinced of the great benefit of your first official visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Expressing my happiness with our meeting on Bulgarian soil, I would like to propose a toast:

-- To further successes in your highly responsible activity, dear Comrade Aristides Maria Pereira, to your health and personal happiness!

-- To the prosperity of the Republic of Cape Verde!

-- To our peoples' friendship and cooperation!

-- To strengthening world peace and security!

-- To the health of all those attending this dinner!

-- Cheers!

DOYNOV DEPARTS FOR MACHINE-BUILDING TALKS

AU120947 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jun 85 p 6

[Text] On 10 June Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, Central Committee secretary, and minister of machine building, departed for the CSSR and Hungary where he will hold talks on expanding cooperation in machine building.

At Sofia airport he was seen off by Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by responsible officials of the BCP Central Committee and the Ministry of Machine Building. Jaroslav Hejna and Gyula Gyovai, the ambassadors of the CSSR and Hungary in Bulgaria, were also at the airport.

DEPARTING TURKS STRAIN RELATIONS WITH ROMANIA

TA131626 (Clandestine) Bayrak Radio in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] It has been learned that a great number of Turks living in Bulgaria have crossed to Romania through Tutrakan and Silistra to escape from pressures. The incident, which has not been officially announced but was unofficially confirmed, has created an unpleasant situation in relations between Bulgaria and Romania. This development is being meticulously watched by Turkey.

Turks living in Bulgaria crossed the border in Tutrakan and Silistra to join their relatives or other Turks living in Romania. They then asked for asylum from Romanian authorities. It is still not clear what the fate of Turks who are now in Romania will be. Bulgaria claims that those who have illegally crossed the border are its citizens and warns that their demands for refuge are not substantiated, calling for their return.

For its part, taking into consideration its good relationship with Turkey and Turkish sensibility on the issue, Romania has for the moment refused to return the refugees. Unofficial reports say that Romania does not contemplate returning them to Bulgaria. Due to the intensification of pressures against Islamic and Turkish citizens living in Bulgaria, such incidents have occurred along Bulgaria's border with Greece as well as its border with Romania.

TEXT IMPORTANCE OF USSR TECHNOLOGICAL GOALS VIEWED

LD132122 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] A change in people's economic thinking is the subject of a commentary by Jan Steiner, in which he returns to some thoughts from the speech of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev at the conference on issues of accelerating scientific and technological progress in Moscow:

The fundamental task of Soviet society, to speed up the social and economic development of the country on the basis of scientific and technological progress, is very relevant for all industrially developed socialist states, and therefore also for the CSSR. We too are attempting to go along the path of new, higher-quality, rapid progress in strategically important directions of development, along the path of structural changes and the perfecting of management. It is therefore completely logical that scientific and technological progress is decisive in this matter for us. This progress has an irreplaceable role in the modernization of enterprises and the savings of raw and production materials; it also significantly influences the quality and technical level of final products of all varieties.

In the USSR today there are very concrete and emphatic talks about new approaches to secure a fundamental change in people's thinking, to prove their minimum interest in the implementation and adoption of scientific and technological progress. This also applies entirely to us, and the same general application is, in Comrade Gorbachev's words, that no one has the right to stand aside in this effort; not one enterprise, engineer, technician, or scientist, not one honest worker. This is why one rejects the behavior of those management workers who try to gain as many resources as possible while attempting a plan reduction. In this context let us recall discussions of the plan in this country; there have been cases -- and some still occur -- where the proposed plans, even taken overall, do not secure the projected growth of the national income. Their acceptance would mean reducing the national economy's growth and in the final result would threaten living standards. On the other hand, the fulfillment of planned tasks is often subordinated to greater demand for investment, convertible currency, workers, and so on. In this country also, for example in investment building, there are still cases of attempts at the sort of management which Comrade Gorbachev described as a stereotype, in which the main method of extending production is only seen as new construction and modernization, and rebuilding is forgotten. There can be no question about the benefits and advantages of modernization, but only with the prerequisite that they are based on top-level technology, with the greatest economic and social effect.

Soviet Communists also give considerable attention to the deepening of the international division of labor, in particular more effective cooperation among CEMA countires. It is also our aim and need to join in bilateral and multilateral relations with socialist countries in a much more intensive way, and in this sense the Program of Long-Term Economic, Scientific, and Technicological Cooperation with the USSR Until the Year 2000, signed at the end of May in Moscow, has exceptional importance for our economy. It is in fact the first time in mutual relations when both countries jointly adopted a 15-year, and at the same time very concrete program of economic cooperation. It is a case of a qualitatively higher method of familiarization with science and technology for the benefit of both countries, which are entering new 5-year plans next year. To a considerable extent these plans' successful fulfillment depends on the widest possible implementation of scientific and technological progress and on how much people will be convinced that its acceleration is of vital interest, corresponds to everyone's needs, and enables everyone to implement his abilities and talents as fully as possible.

A change in thinking and approaches, then, is a fundamental prerequisite of success and thus the main directive of the day.

LAST LINE

FISCHER, MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD131742 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1631 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jun (ADN) -- The foreign ministers of the GDR and Malaysia, Oskar Fischer and Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, began their official talks at the Foreign Affairs Ministry today. They exchanged views on the state and future prospects of bilateral relations and on current international issues. The two ministers assessed their talks as an expression of the development of mutually beneficial bilateral relations. They spoke in favor of expanding contacts on various levels and discussed the many available possibilities for expanding economic and trade relations.

Oskar Fischer mentioned the GDR's interest in reaching contractual agreements in other spheres, including cultural cooperation. The Malaysian foreign minister said that his government, too, believes that stable relations, developing on the basis of noninterference and strict respect for the interests of both sides, favorably influence the development of the international climate. He agreed with the GDR foreign minister that they are not only beneficial to both sides and peoples but also promote peaceful international cooperation.

Earlier, the Malaysian foreign minister laid a wreath at the memorial for the victims of fascism and militarism. This evening Oskar Fischer is giving a dinner for his guest. The talks will be continued tomorrow.

Fischer Hosts Dinner

LD132039 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1810 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jun (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave a dinner in Berlin this evening in honor of Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen. The two foreign ministers exchanged toasts.

Oskar Fischer stressed that this first visit by a Malaysian foreign minister to the GDR is an expression of the serious desire to promote mutual understanding through dialogue. Persistent striving for beneficial cooperation between states furthers peace and has incalculable value, particularly at the present.

"International politics are at a crossroads: The choice is between a further increase in missile and nuclear armaments of cosmic dimensions, or a continuation of the certainly arduous efforts that are the only ones that can secure peace and achieve lasting security through cooperation, instead of weapon-bristling antagonism," the minister said. "Every attempt to strive for military dominance in the world boosts the arms race and increases the risk of nuclear war. This easily verifiable truth also applies to the expansion of the arms race into space."

The GDR is guided by the fact that both large and small states can and must make an active contribution to preserve mankind's greatest possession: peace. "We value highly the contribution made by the nonaligned states toward improving the international climate," Oskar Fischer noted. The proposal to create a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia, which the Government of Malaysia helped to initiate, demonstrates a feeling of responsibility for the future of mankind. "The GDR welcomes steps toward dialogue between the states of Indochina and the uniting of Southeast Asian nations in the hope that in this way trust between the states of this region can be preserved and good-neighborly relations created."

Speaking about the frank and constructive talks with his guest, the minister said there are many opportunities for cooperation between the GDR and Malaysia. This applies to the cultivation of political dialogue just as much as to economic relations.

In his reply Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen expressed satisfaction that the fruitful and wide-ranging talks strenthened the commitment of both sides to the consolidation of their bilateral relations. His visit to the GDR underlines Malaysia's wish to establish friendly and meaningful relations with all nations regardless of their philsophy or social system. He noted with pleasure that the distance between the GDR and his country has not diminished the desire of both sides to strengthen their relations and embark on concrete cooperation in economic and trade spheres. He expressed conviction that reciprocal visits would advance the development of relations on the basis of respect for national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference in internal affairs.

He referred to the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe and said: "The longest period of peace in this century began at that time. In this most important chapter of our history it is fitting for us to renew our resolve to work for a comprehensive program of general and total disarmament. In this connection, Malaysia emphatically supports various efforts to strengthen world peace by negotiations, efforts aimed at substantial reductions of nuclear and conventional weapons, and the outlawing of weapons in space. Malaysia welcomes the start of negotiations in Geneva and hopes that the talks between the United States and the USSR will lead to positive and constructive agreements."

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER COMMITTEE DISCUSSES GENEVA TALKS

LD132130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1531 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jun (ADN) -- In view of the further increase in tension in the international situation caused by increased efforts by the United States to achieve military superiority, the USSR-U.S. negotiations in Geneva assume outstanding significance. This was affirmed in the GDR People's Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee, which met in Berlin today, chaired by SED Politburo member Hermann Axen. The committee discussed a paper presented by Deputy Foreign Minister Peter Florin on questions relating to the struggle to secure peace and avert a nuclear inferno, and in particular to the course of the Geneva negotiations to date.

Constructive, businesslike negotiations on the total complex of space and nuclear weapons in their mutual interconnection are urgently necessary to prevent the militarization of space and to eliminate nuclear armaments on earth.

The committee members stressed the implications of the new proposals made by the USSR aimed at agreeing on moratoria for space and strategic and medium-range weapons for the period of the negotiations. The appeal made by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers to the peoples, parliaments, and governments of all countries to mark the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II pointed the way for all interested in peace and security to understanding and result-oriented negotiations. The committee recommended to the People's Chamber Presidium that the supreme people's representation of the GDR comment on this significant appeal by the USSR at its next meeting.

Through its unilateral moratorium -- available until November -- on the stationing of medium-range missiles and countermeasures, the USSR has presented a new example to prove its desire for peace. The peoples and states have the right to demand from the U.S. Administration an abandonment of destructive positions in Geneva and a readiness for substantial negotiations.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH ANGOLA SIGNED

LD131547 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1315 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jun (ADN) -- The state planning commissions of the GDR and Angola will continue to deepen their cooperation. Agreements on corresponding steps are contained in a protocol signed in Berlin on Thursday at the end of negotiations on bilateral economic, scientific, and technological cooperation for the 1986-1990 period.

The 3-day discussions took place within the framework of the first session of the planning subcommittee of the joint GDR-Angolan Economic Committee.

FISCHER SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH PRK

LD132303 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1655 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin, 13 Jun (ADN) -- An agreement on cooperation between the GDR and the PRK for the 1986-90 period, reached by the two countries foreign ministries, has been signed in Berlin.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received PRK Deputy Foreign Minister Kong Korm, who is in Berlin for consultations, for a friendly talk today. The two politicians agreed that there can be no more important task than the preservation and consolidation of peace. An end must and can be put to the course of confrontation and arms escalation pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism.

Oskar Fischer stressed the significance of the foreign policy of the fraternal Indochinese countries, directed at peace, security, and goodneighborly cooperation in Southeast Asia, as a constructive factor in the worldwide peace struggle and confirmed the GDR's support for the proposals made by the 10th conference of foreign ministers from the three Indochinese states.

Both partners in the talks paid tribute to the high level of relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the GDR and the PRK. Kong Korm thanked the GDR for the solidarity and support shown by the GDR to the Cambodian people on the path to socialist development.

SPY SENTENCED TO 4-YEAR PRISON TERM BY FRG COURT

LD131704 Hamburg DPA in German 1508 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Dusseldorf, 13 (DPA) -- The Dusseldorf Higher Regional Court today sentenced Detler Scharfenorth, a 43-year-old economist, to 4 years imprisonment on charges of forgery and engaging in espionage activities for the GDR. The court held that the accused, who lives in the GDR and has been using six different names and forged identity papers, had been acting since the early seventies as a recruitment agent in the FRG for the GDR intelligence service, probably the GDR Ministry for State Security.

Scharfenorth, acting on behalf of his control office, had established a base in Cologne by starting a love affair with an inland revenue officer. Acting as a market research man under the name Dr Gensel, supposedly for a Swiss institute, he had offered students "a fantastic job": They are to abstract information from economic journals for him or compile statistics. He offered up to DM150 for information taking up a single A4 sheet. He was caught when a student became suspicious when asked to supply information on his university teacher.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER ADDRESSES CONFERENCE

LD132103 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1123 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Berlin 13 Jun (ADN) -- The 8th SED Central Committee and GDR Council of Ministers Building Conference served the preparations for the 11th SED Congress (1986) and was "characterized by efforts to consistently implement the great building program agreed to by the 10th party congress for our people's well-being and happiness," SED Central Committee member and Construction Minister Wolfgang Junker said today in his report to the conference in Berlin.

"We can begin from the assumption that the building workers, together with all of our Republic's working people, are firmly determined to perform ever greater work feats for socialism's overall strengthening and the safeguarding of peace," Junker said. The building workers are determined, "in view of the aggravation of external conditions, to consistently continue the proven unity of economic and social policy and, in firm fraternal alliance with the USSR and all countries of the socialist community, to preserve peace." Junker reaffirmed the building workers' first trust in the SED and its leaders, with Erich Honecker at their head. They have always felt the high social recognition for their work, and this conference, too, underlines this."

Dealing with the most important results in implementing the 10th SED Congress' decisions in the building sector, Junker said that the plans had been fulfilled and overfulfilled year after year. "Here, intensively extended reproduction has increasingly become the decisive basis for performance growth in the building industry. It is an important matter of principle that the task of reducing building costs by 15 percent by 1985, while adhering to the goals of economic and social policy, has already been fulfilled." This has resulted in a saving of over M80 billion.

The time needed for building important investment projects, especially those using domestic raw materials and fuels, has been shortened by an average of one-third over 1980, and energy consumption for space heating in new and modernized buildings has been reduced by 40 percent. "The annual reduction of unit input of material amounts to 7.3 percent for rolled steel, 5.7 percent for cement, and 5.6 percent for lumber. Altogether, material costs in this period have been reduced by over 3.3 billion.

"In carrying out the housing construction program, the building workers, together with their partners from all economic sectors, have registered the greatest achievements since 1981," Junker said. "The assessment can be made that the goals in the current 5-year plan are being reliably achieved and exceeded. It is a firm part of our housing construction program that, together with the construction of homes, the necessary community facilities such as schools and gymnasiums, nurseries and kindergartens, supermarkets, outpatient clinics, and outpatient medical stations, youth clubs, and other facilities that serve the resident's well-being have been created." Erich Honecker handing over in early 1984 the two millionth flat built since 1971 was a great event.

Junker also said that there has been more than a 40 percent increase in performance since 1980 by the Kreise building enterprises and by the cooperative and private building trades in building maintenance and repair work and building work worth over M10 billion by people in the competition "Beautify our towns and villages -- join in!"

There have been great accomplishments in further shaping the capital, Berlin, the minister continued. "With great commitment the young building workers effectively contributed to the 'FDJ Initiative -- Berlin' as shown by the fact that over 100,000 homes have been built or modernized in Berlin since 1981, including the necessary community facilities.

The measures for the acceleration of housing construction in Berlin have triggered off new, exemplary initiatives and are now already clearly visible all over the urban scene. At the same time, numerous investments for increasing Berlin's industrial capacity and technical services have been realized."

The industrial construction tasks for strengthening the economy's material and technical base have been completed on time and well. "Important for strengthening the Republic's economy and also for deepening the fraternal bond between our peoples are the construction workers' accomplishments on the natural gas pipeline in the USSR."

Touching on the basic requirements in the further implementation of the building industry's economic strategy, Junker explained that the most important building tasks for strengthening the country's material and technical base are in agricultural and transport construction, housing construction, and Berlin's development. He then turned to the qualitative requirements in the next 5-year plan.

"Taking the overall social needs in the 1986-1990 period as the starting point, the building industry's dynamic development regarding performance and efficiency must be logically adjusted to the comprehenseive intensification and socialist rationalization of production," Junker said. "In accordance with the directions on the 5-year plan, building production worth M230 billion is to be achieved, which is M30 billion more than in the current 5-year plan. The building industry's contribution to the national income's growth must be considerably increased, in particular by virtue of a 30 to 32 percent rise in net production."

The minister noted that in preparation of the building conference basic goals for the further development of the building industry were formulated. They are:

1. Intensive use, preservation, and modernization of existing buildings as a solid part of efficient reproduction of fixed assets. "While ensuring the economic and social policy goals and high quality and durability of the buildings, building costs are to be reduced by 10 percent by 1990 for new investments, and in this way savings for the economy of M7 billion can be achieved. The intended reduction of the share of building in investments, especially of industry, from the present 25 percent serves the same goal.

2 Increasing the efficiency of investments. A further 15 percent reduction in building construction time is to be achieved by 1990, including in industrial construction, and a 20 percent reduction for building work in maintenance and modernization, and 25 percent for municipal civil engineering and transport construction. Investment projects are to be basically completed within 2 years.

3. Accomplishing the growing production tasks with lower raw material, material, energy, and transport inputs. The unit input of rolled steel is to be reduced annually by an average of 6.9 percent, lumber by 4 percent and cement by 5 percent. Input in the building industry should be reduced by 7.5 percent by 1990.

4. Continuation of energy-saving construction. "Through better thermal insulation in all new buildings and modernization projects and in existing buildings, the accelerated expansion of production of insulation materials, and the development of new, electronically controlled heating systmes, heating energy savings are to be made in the 1986-1990 period amounting to some 4 million metric tons of raw lignite. By lowering the specific energy input in the building materials and the prefabricated industry by an average of 3.7 to 4 percent, a further saving of 4 million metric tons of raw lignite will be made."

5. The lowering of prime costs by 2-2.1 percent annually provided for in the coming 5-year plan means overall savings in this period of over M4.5 billion.

The minister then turned to the overall intensification of production as the lasting basis for greater economy and quality in the building industry and said that 90 percent of the necessary performance increase must be achieved through raising labor productivity. "The use of modern technologies has a decisive influence on the level of labor productivity," he said. "Comparisons of world standards show that the GDR occupies a respectable place in such important sectors as industriaiized housing construction and the building of factories from prefabricated parts."

Junker suggested that there should be a further shift towards prefabrication of building site processes, tangible progress in the mechanization of building site processes, and general use of electronic data processing for planning, technology, production planning, and work scheduling. The planned increase in the number of industrial robots to be used in the building industry from the present 2,000 or so to 5,000 by 1990 and their most efficient degree of utilization must serve this end. Important conditions are thus created within the building industry for saving over 58 million man-hours and for the further significant reduction of physically arduous work." [quotation mark as received]

Having spoken about the building industry's responsibility for further strengthening the economy's material and techical base, Junker addressed the further implementation of the housing construction program." The advantages of the developed socialist society in the continuous improvement of the people's living conditions are becoming increasingly apparent," the minister said. "Our party reaffirms its determination to consistently continue to implement the housing construction program in the new 1986-1990 5-Year Plan and to solve the social problem of housing by the end of this decade. Because of the constantly growing annual number of over 200,000 new or modernized homes, the highest performance thus far in housing construction must be accomplished in order to achieve this.

In the forthcoming 5-year plan it is also a matter of increasing the number of newly built homes where this is necessary for social policy reasons and because of industrial and agricultural development.

Junker pointed to the importance of the reconstruction, modernization, and maintenance of living space and of private housing construction. He stressed that "everything we build serves the well-being of people, enriches the socialist way of life and culture, and helps beautify our towns and villages."

Junker said, with a view to the year 2000, that it is necessary to improve overall building development planning for the larger towns, paying particular attention to the creation of a good living environment.

Junker said that Berlin's further development is a prime political task. Pointing to Erich Honecker's statements at the constituent meeting of the committee for the celebration of Berlin's 750th founding anniversary, he stressed that this corresponds with the need to further accentuate Berlin's role as the political, economic, scientific, intellectual, and cultural center of the first socialist state on German soil.

"It is clear to everyone that Berlin is growing and getting younger. The Ernst Thaelmann park-building complex will be completed for the 11th party congress and work on completing the new city borough of Hohenschoenhausen and on other new sites in the east and north of the city."

"Of particular importance for Berlin and for its attractiveness is the development of Friedrichstrasse and Otto Grotewohl Strasse," the minister said.

One also must remember that Berlin is the GDR's largest industrial city. Important construction tasks are to be carried out in electrical engineering and electronics, mechanical engineering, the consumer goods industry, and science. "Not least, the functioning of the city requires further development of transport and technical services. Here the building of the subway to Kaulsdorf and Hellersdorf and development of the Ostbahnhof into the future Hauptbahnhof are particularly important features."

In his remarks on development of the building materials industry and of supplies, and on increasing consumer goods production, Junker announced that the plan is to raise the supply of finished products and services for the population from M1.9 billion this year to over M2.7 billion in 1990. This applies in particular to the production of wall and floor tiles, ready-made insulation material products, and decorative structural panels. Building materials worth over M10 billion are to be offered to the public during the 1986-1990 period.

Turning to the greater demands on the building industry's management and planning, training and further training, and work with the cadres, the minister noted that the training and qualifications level in the building industry is constantly rising. At present, 90 percent of all building workers have vocational qualifications and one in seven has graduated from an engineering college or university.

Junker ended with the assurance that under socialism the building industry has "a clear and encouraging future that spurs on all those applying their drive and creativity in this sector to great achievements."

SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT 13 JUNE

Official Talks Open

LD131113 Budapest MTI in English 1037 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 13 (MTI) -- Olof Palme, prime minister of Sweden, who arrived in Budapest on an official visit Wednesday evening [12 June] (?and), laid a wreath on the monument of Hungarian heroes Thursday morning. Then official Hungarian-Swedish talks opened in the parliament building. First Olof Palme held talks with Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, in the study of the Hungarian prime minister.

The plenary talks started with the two prime ministers in the chair. The Hungarian negotiation group included State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers, Ferenc Esztergalyos, deputy foreign minister, Otto Herkner, deputy foreign trade minister, Ede Gazdik, head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Karoly Szigeti, ambassador of Hungary to Sweden. The Swedish negotiating group included Ulf Larsson, state secretary of the Prime Minister's Office, Pierre Schori, state secretary of foreign affairs, Carl-Johan Aberg, state secretary of foreign trade, Hans Dahlgren, head of department at the Prime Minister's Office (foreign policy adviser of the prime minister), and Karl Vidar Hellners, ambassador of Sweden to Hungary. Both delegations included specialists.

Lazar, Palme on Cooperation

LD131524 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] It was confirmed at the Hungarian-Swedish prime ministers' talks in Budapest that there are good possibilities for the development of economic cooperation, for the expansion of joint ventures in production between enterprises, and for the appearance of such production on third-country markets. Gyorgy Lazar and Olof Palme met in parliament house, and after their private talks a plenary session took place between the two negotiating delegations. They agreed that as a consequence of the present discussions, Hungarian-Swedish relations may continue to develop. Discussing the international situation, they pointed out that uncertainty can be felt in the world economy. For this reason the reduction of tension and the maintaining of dialogue between states are of common interest.

Meets With Kadar, Losonczi

LD131817 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, who is currently visiting Hungary, was received at Central Committee headquarters this afternoon by Janos Kadar, MSZMP first secretary. The two sides exchanged views on topical issues relating to East-West relations and European peace, security, and cooperation, and on the possibilities for further developing Hungarian-Swedish relations. The meeting was attended by Gyorgy Lazar, Sweden's ambassador in Budapest, and our country's ambassador in Stockholm.

During the day, Pal Losonczi, Presidential Council president, received Olof Palme in his study at parliament building.

ITALY'S FORLANI CONCLUDES VISIT 13 JUNE

News Conference on Talks

LD132040 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 13 (MTI) -- Italian Deputy Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani held a press conference Thursday in Budapest.

The Italian politician stressed that the series of events of the Italian Cultural and Economic Days contributes to further deepening the relation between the two peoples, strengthening friendship, and to better understanding between the European peoples.

His talks with leading Hungarian personalities were also characterized by such understanding. At meetings with Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, and Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, and at discussions with Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, both sides voiced the intention of further strengthening the bonds of successful cooperation.

In answer to the question of MTI's correspondent, he said that economic relations between the two countries are gradually increasing, and his government encourages Italian companies to increase cooperation with Hungarian partners, mainly in the fields of electronics, telecommunications and robot technology.

Italy is the third Western European trade partner of Hungary -- after the FRG and Austria. From the Italian side, bilateral goods exchange has showed a deficit for several years, primarily because of Hungarian food [word indistinct]. The next session of the Hungarian-Italian Economic Cooperation Commission is to investigate possibilities of further developing cooperation relations.

Arnaldo Forlani announced that the president of the IRI [Institute for Industrial Reconstruction] group, which plays a determining role in the Italian state sector, is to shortly visit Hungary to review cooperation possibilities in metallurgy and iron industry.

He pointed out that his government encourages development of relations between the CMEA and the EEC, and opposes that protectionist tendencies dominate in this field.

Answering questions Arnaldo Forlani also said that at talks both sides voiced anxiety because of the tensions apparent in the international situation, and the crises threatening peace in numerous points of the world, and the increasing armaments race. Although the two countries belong to differing social systems and different systems of alliance, they wish to support, in proportion with their possibilities, the initiatives aimed at eliminating the atmosphere of mistrust and opposition, and to overcome the crisis situations and check the armaments race. "It is our common conviction that the strengthening of confidence, and negotiations can offer the road leading to this. We have therefore agreed to make regular bilateral consultations more frequent", said Arnaldo Forlani.

Leaders Discuss Cooperation

LD132045 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 13 (MTI) -- Arnaldo Forlani, deputy prime minister of the Italian Republic, left Budapest Thursday. He was in Hungary for an official visit June 11-13 on the invitation of Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

Jozsef Marjai and Arnaldo Forlani briefed each other about the internal situation and plans of the two countries. They exchanged views about international political issues and issues of world economy and international financial relations. They also set forth views about steps considered necessary to improve international relations. The deputy prime ministers discussed issues related to deepening cooperation between Hungary and Italy, and between the European countries. The sides reviewed the state of bilateral cooperation and stated that although Hungary and Italy have differing social systems and belong to different alliance systems and economic integrations, the necessity of developing relations is increasing in all walks of life. The two governments have voiced their interests in this development, and will continue the practice of continuous bilateral contacts and discussions that has been established over the last years, and with the means at their disposal will support strengthening concrete relations in the political sphere, in economy, culture, science and contacts between the citizens.

During his stay in Hungary Arnaldo Forlani met Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Italian deputy prime minister met Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, Minister of Culture and Education and Bela Kopeczi and Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the Patriotic People's Front.

Arnaldo Forlani attended the programmes of the Italian Cultural and Economic Days. He visited Esztergom, where he met Cardinal Laszlo Lekai.

Arnaldo Forlani was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Jozsef Marjai. Also present was Emilio Paolo Bassi, Italian ambassador to Hungary.

U.S. BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES IN BUDAPEST

Kadar Receives Hammer, Others

LD131119 Budapest MTI in English 1041 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 13 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, met Armand Hammer, president of the Board of Directors of the American Occidental Petroleum Corporation, Zoltan Merszei, deputy president, and Lee Huebner, publisher of INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, at the Budapest headquarters of the HSWP CC, on Thursday [13 June]. In cordial talks the parties exchanged views on topical issues of the international situation, and Hungarian-U.S. relations.

Marjai Opens Conference

LD131424 Budapest in Hungarian to Europe 0900 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai has opened an economics conference in Budapest organized by the U.S. daily, THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE. The 2-day conference is being attended by representatives of 100 foreign firms, mostly American, West German, Austrian, French, and British, and by officials of a similar number of Hungarian firms and institutions. The participants are first and foremost examining trading and investment opportunities in Hungary. Members of the government, leading officials of industry and banks, and well-known economists are giving talks at the conference. Several foreign guests will also speak, among them the famous American public personality Armand Hammer, president of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation.

EDITORIAL ON ELECTION RESULTS, PROCEDURES

AU120858 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Jun 85 p 1

[Editorial by Denes Maros: "After the Elections"]

[Text] Now that we know the election results, we can ask again: What changes has the new election law brought? In its last phase it has undoubtedly caused us to view the results in a different way than earlier. We wonder why the candidate we voted for did or did not win the confidence of the majority. How do we the voters feel, knowing that we voted for the delegate or council member who was elected or who finished in second or third place?

Seeing the results, it is worth thinking about the preparations for the elections. Many people did a great deal to enable us to vote responsibly. A wider circle of people than ever before familiarized themselves with possible nominees and endeavored to discover and introduce them. This was mainly to make sure that voting citizens understood that it is in the interest of everyone to strengthen our representation in parliament and the councils or, if you like, to increase the standard of this representation. In other words, it is hardly a matter of indifference who our advocates are or how qualified they are. The PPF activists, the party organizations, and the people who took the floor at the nomination meetings were striving to sum up the opinions of as many people as possible in order to weigh the candidates' capacities, attitudes, and suitability for public life. The novelty of the matter was that the candidates were also required to inform the voters about their programs. It is true, however, that the differences between candidates did not become common knowledge everywhere. This is partly because of the short time and partly because they sometimes spoke very sketchily about their activities to date.

We can draw the general lesson that the conduct of public affairs and the people who handle public affairs should continuously be given greater publicity, and not only in the months preceding the elections. Only in this way can we follow attentively the activity of potential candidates and at the same time evaluate the foundations and positive aspects of their programs.

Many people had adverse feelings, and with good reason, about the election procedure by which one votes for a candidate by crossing off the others from the list. It is a question of form; nevertheless, it is worth some consideration in the future. Although it makes no difference in the final outcome, it is nevertheless a contradiction that we cast our affirmative vote by indicating those for whom we do not vote. Through this we in fact say that I want candidate X, and although I have nothing against the other one, I have to cross his name out. Why should I cross out someone whom I respect; why could I not express the fact that I regard his fellow candidate as even more suitable in a different way?

The weakness of this formality, of course, does not call into question the main point: We could and did vote responsibly in a political practice which enjoys the consensus and support of the decisive majority of the society. The current elections also provided an answer to the question of whether agreement with the most important goals was confirmed in a more democratic way than earlier. Does the spreading of democracy not entail a risk that particular interests come too much to the forefront; that personal ambitions gain support; that the people's representative organs do not reflect the composition of society; or that the advocates of opposition ideas can cause trouble?

The nomination meetings and election results prove even more that the more democratic election system does not carry such dangers; more precisely, it is the very democracy of the elections that puts obstacles in the path of such dangers. There were, of course, a minimal number of cases where, in certin electoral districts, the candidate was urged to promise an almost unrealistic fulfillment of local needs; one could say that he was invested with council-member assignments. However, a person working in this or that position must face everyday the harmonization of needs and realities and also the awareness of what is within his authority, of which issues he can undertake to settle and which ones he cannot. Local interests have become stronger presumably because we have voted for large-scale politics through the national list. This is true, but the sphere of authority of the National Assembly deputies has not changed. As a result; they are all part of national decisions and jurisdiction. Self-nominated candidates searching for the opportunity to satisfy only their personal ambitions -- there are just a few in the country -- also met with little understanding, as the searching questions of voting citizens revealed in black and white what lies behind their position. In some places, however, this unexpected manifestation did cause surprise. What should we say in such cases, and who should argue? The Presidium members, the PPF nominees, the participants in the nomination meeting? Everyone who has a different conviction should argue, everyone who does not agree with the things said, who has arguments to defend his standpoint. In other words, these democratic forums cannot operate without a readiness for political debate, without the courage to express one's opinion, to take a stand.

Opposition groups also appeared sporadically. Their position allowed two lessons to be drawn. First, the democratic form and the public dialogue and debate do not favor their positions. One by one it turned out that their program, now declared, does not contain elements that the government, officials, and public opinion were not dealing with through a realistic approach; that is, the solution of contradictions and open questions that are presented as part of reality is also the task of the PPF candidates. However, an extremist approach, illusions, and a disregard for realities are not their tasks. Nowhere did the elections provide support and confidence for such endeavors. The other lesson to be drawn is that this time the opposition appeared publicly. While they have been claiming all along that they do not find a point of contact with the leadership and government of the country, and that consequently they live in opposition, their unsuccessful attempt contradicts this and proves their hypocrisy.

The predictable consequence of multiple nomination was that by-elections will be held in several places. Finally, new nominations and elections will have to be held in some 40 deputy electoral districts and in more than 800 council-member electoral districts, that is, in places where none of the nominees received the required number of votes to be elected. This will inevitably burden the candidates and voters. Within a very short time they will have to think over all that they decided prior to the first round. Perhaps they will have to think it over even more deeply as the by-elections are the result of the fact that the popularity, suitability, and evaluation of the candidates are almost identical. What is the slight difference that can decide in favor of one or the other -- the slight difference that is worth stressing in the case of all the candidates, including those who received considerably fewer votes than their fellow candidates? However, no matter how much we are inclined to make comparisons, the elections do not resemble, for instance, a sporting competition. The candidates are supposed to be able to fulfill their assignments from the beginning. This presumption is justified because, according to the new election law, many candidates are given the rank of candidate representative and candidate council member, accompanied by a hopefully suitable assignment.

The elected National Assembly deputies and council members, possessing our confidence, can start their activity. This is made both easy and difficult by the way we elected them. It makes their activity difficult because they must take into account our increased expectations. Hopefully the activity that characterized the election period will not diminish; that is, we will follow with great attention the activity of the candidates we elected. Their task is also not easy because our national and local tasks are not easy. But we can make their work easier because a closer relation between electors and elected can develop, thus there will be fewer council members who are struggling for our interests "in a void," and the meetings will have a fuller content. We will not only call them to account we will also make proposals and help. The expected result of this -- in addition to the improvement in dealing with our public affairs in jurisdiction and council activity -- will be that we are in fact starting the preparations for the elections due in 5 years. Supporting and criticizing our recently elected representatives and alternate representatives, we should also search for their suitable future rivals.

BANK RECEIVES LOANS FOR ECONOMIC PROGRAMS

LD120935 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] The Hungarian National Bank is receiving two loans organized by the World Bank in order to carry out animal husbandry, chemical industry, and transport programs. According to an agreement signed in Budapest, the National Bank is taking on credits to the value of $300 million from various banks and under a cofinancing scheme with the World Bank. The loan must be repaid over a 10-year period with a 5-year grace period.

The other loan, provided by Japanese banks, is to the value of Y300 billion, or about $115 million, and this must be repaid during a 12-year period with a 6-year grace period. The agreement finalizing this will be signed in Tokyo on 19 June.

On the occasion of the signing of the credit agreement in Budapest, Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai has received Deputy President of the World Bank [name indistinct].

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS RECEIVED -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly, received Janos Nagy, Hungary's ambassador accredited to the Republic of Austria, who will leave for his post in the near future. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 June 85 p 21 AU] Budapest, June 10 (MTI) -- James Oliver Cordell, Australia's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary has been received on an introductory visit by Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, and by speaker of parliament Istvan Sarlos. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 10 Jun 85 LD]

PZPR PLENUM ON INTRAPARTY AFFAIRS CONCLUDES

CC Cadre Department Report

LD131324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1033 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Excerpt] The debates of the 20th plenum of the party Central Committee are continuing. Here is an account from our reporters:

We are reporting from the party Central Committee. The plenary debates have now been going on since 1000. Here is an account of who took part in the discussion.

Wladyslaw Honkisz, head of the Central Committee Cadre Department, said, among other things: Postulates for combatting evil in economic and political areas alike are very shabby indeed, while opportunism is being tolerated. There is a need to analyze the cadre policy. Not everyone has joined the process of readjusting the economy and developing technological ideas. Control checks, carried out on party cadres by various control bodies, do not inspire one with optimism. These checks have shown that a proportion of the cadres do not feel responsible for the establishments in their charge or places in which they function. The quality of party work can only be improved through a critical and self-critical attitude to evil and shortcomings. The party's authority can only be enhanced through proper cadre policy and the party's ability to influence the public can, likewise, be enhanced only through proper cadres policy.

[Other speakers were: Albert Kosowski, Michal Tarcynski, Franciszek Wirski, Stefan Paterek and Sabina Dobosz]

Other 13 Jun Speeches

LD131333 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The debates of the 20th PZPR Central Committee Plenum are continuing in Warsaw.

At the moment there is pause between the 20th plenum debates. In all, 36 speakers took the floor in the plenary discussion that has now ended. Nine speeches have been entered in the records of the debates.

Ladies and gentlemen, in this account we shall outline for you the last five speeches. Jerzu Majka, head of the Central Committee Information Department said: Political information is one of the more important instruments in the party's ideological work. The ninth congress confirmed this. Perceived shortcomings in the party's ideological work are mentioned very often during the current plenum. It is a matter of all party organizations and for the mass media to confirm that the party's ideological unity is a continuous process, one that is being implemented. Cadre conditions in the party's ideological work still do not rank among the best, said Jerzy Majka. It is important for all of us to continuously improve them and make them more efficient.

Jozef Smolarz, member of the Central Committee and a private farmer from Lublin Voivodship, spoke of the situation in rural party organizations. He spoke of the lack of cooperation between the PZPR and ZSL organizations. Jozef Smolarz commented rather ironically on some speeches, asserting that they ought to be more true to life. Simple and intelligible language should be used at a forum such as this.

It is the content of the speeches, rather than their flowery language and the excess of specialist and unintelligible words, that ought to determine their worth. The speaker argued against certain speeches.

3 Resolutions Adopted

LD131516 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Excerpts] The 20th PZPR Central Committee Plenum ended 10 minutes ago with the singing of "The Internationale." The result of the 2-day deliberations is the adoption of three resolutions. The first concerns starting preparatory work for the 10th PZPR Congress. The 10th Congress will held in the 2d quarter of the coming year.

The Central Committee requires the Politburo to begin preparatory work and present the programmatic and organizational assumptions for the congress at a Central Committee plenum.

The second resolution deals with adopting regulations concerning the selection of candidates to be Sejm deputies on behalf of the PZPR. The Central Committee requires the members, organizations, and party committees to play an active role in the campaign and elections to the Sejm and [word indistinct] to support the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] in organizing and conducting the preelectoral meetings. The Central Committee has decided to devote its plenum, to be held in the first half of August 1985, to Sejm election issues.

The second resolution concerns increasing the effectiveness of the political and organizational activity of the party. It particularly emphasizes that the PZPR Central Committee states that in the period up to the 10th congress the party will continue to concentrate its efforts on effectively implementing the resolutions of the ninth congress, developed and made more concrete in the resolutions of successive sessions of the PZPR Central Committee. The Central Committee believes that full implementation of these resolutions requires a further strengthening of the party and increased effectiveness in its organizational and political work. Further, the resolution lists the methods and forms of such activity as will increase its effectiveness. The Central Committee made the Politburo responsible for making the editorial corrections to the adopted resolutions.

At the conclusion of the session the floor was taken by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee.

Full reports on the Central Committee plenary meetings have been published, as well as reports of the Sejm meetings. Many consultations in various areas, which aim to find proper solutions, have been carried out. We learn how to make use of these surveys and consultations. As Wojciech Jaruzelski said, the 18th plenum stressed the need to more effectively implement resolutions; and today's plenum has confirmed that need because, as he said, we are not judged by resolutions but by how they are implemented.

And, one more subject was touched upon by the first secretary of the Central Committee. A report on implementing personnel policy was delivered to the 20th plenum. This is a very important area of the line of struggle and accord, and it means that personnel policy must be open to everyone devoted to the socialist homeland.

In conclusion, the first secretary of the Central Committee recalled that we are facing the election campaign to the Sejm and the precongress campaign, which requires great effort from the whole party.

At today's plenum we talked sharply on many issues, Wojciech Jaruzelski said; but this is not proof of weakness, instead it is proof of the growing strength of the party. The decisions made by the 20th plenum will be implemented.

That concludes our reports on the deliberations of the 20th plenum.

Porebski Views 3 Resolutions

LD132142 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Soon after the end of the 20th Central Committee plenum, we asked Comrade Tadeusz Porebski, chairman of the Resolutions and Motions Commission, for an interview. Would you like to say a few words about the resolutions adopted today?

[Porebski] We submitted to the Central Committee plenary session, to all intents and purposes, three resolutions. The first refers to a preliminary date for the 10th congress and authorization for the Politburo to begin preparatory work. On this matter both substantive and organizational details will be submitted to the Central Committee at one of the upcoming plenary sessions. I think this will be in September or October.

The second resolution is about the adoption of regulations defining the way in which candidates for Sejm deputies are selected on behalf of PZPR. The resolution of the ninth congress as well as the statute make this incumbent on us. I think that one can say in general that this is the result of our experience, gained from people's councils elections, where a certain procedure took shape. And I think that surely no one can accuse us by saying that this is a nondemocratic way of selecting candidates belonging to the PZPR. We shall, of course, present (?them) to the public at consultative meetings.

Finally, the third resolution that was adopted refers to the basic subjects of our plenum. This mainly concerns an impovement in the effectiveness of party work in all fields for thich the party is responsible, not only form the moral point of view. We tried to give an answer -- both during the discussion and also in the Politburo report -- to the question of where the effectiveness of our activity must be impoved. We also tried to determine how this must be done. I think that from this point of view our plenum has fulfilled its role and tasks.

URBAN ON ROMANIAN TROOP CUT PLAN, VATICAN, EEC

AU131245 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Jun 85 p 4

[Excerpts] Another press conference for foreign journalists took place at the Warsaw INTERPRESS Center on 4 Jun with the participation of Government Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban.

Buthani, India: Mr Minister, the Romanian president said recently that he is in favor of a 10-percent reduction in Warsaw Pact forces. I have seen no commentaries about this in the Polish press. Could you comment?

Urban: I will not comment on the Romanian proposals. I only wish to recall that Poland, too, puts forth very many proposals aimed at reducing East-West tension, diminishing the danger of war, and reducing armaments.

Robert Strybel, Polonian press: Mr Minister, are petitions to the authorities a legal way of expressing social opinions?

Urban: Yes.

Christopher Bobinski: During a recent talk between Soviet party chief Gorbachev and PCI representative, it seems that Gorbachev said it would be good to reestablish contacts between the EEC and CEMA and commence talks on some sort of agreement. Did the Craxi-Jaruzelski talks cover this topic and could the measure that you said we will soon see also involve these matters?

Urban: I think I made it clear enough that the answer is yes.

Bernard Margueritte, LE FIGARO: Mr Minister, I have two questions at the same time because I have waited so long. First, what importance does the government attach to Archbishop Poggi's visit to Poland and what hopes are there for establishing diplomatic relations, which was a loud topic 18 months ago but is discussed less today. Second, you said that relations between Poland and Italy are excellent right now. Nevertheless, at yesterday's reception in honor of the Italian national day, you were the government's most senior representative present. Is it a fact that there was no one of higher rank connected with the letter Mr Craxi sent General Jaruzelski on general human rights, the Gdansk trial, and so on? Maybe it is because Solidarity activists were also present at this reception?

Urban: It is difficult for me to talk of hopes attached to Archbishop Poggi's visit. Archbishop Poggi is basically an ambassador or diplomatic representative of the Vatican in Poland. The only difference is that he does not continuously reside in Poland but merely travels to Poland from time to time. Therefore, it is difficult to attach any particular importance to these visits, which are part of the routine of an Apostolic See representative attached to the Polish Government. After all, Luigi Poggi is coming to Poland as chairman of the team responsible for contacts with the Polish authorities, for that is its name.

I do not expect any talks on the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Vatican. This issue is not topical right now. There is another valid issue right now in relations between Poland and the Vatican about which it would also be premature to talk, but I think it will be the subject of talks. I am sorry for being secretive.

Second, the information that I attended the Italian Embassy reception is incorrect because I had to leave it immediately after I arrived. The rank of the Polish guests was not connected with Premier Craxi's letter to General Jaruzelski.

Renate Marsch, DPA: Will the amendment to the law on higher education still be adopted by the Sejm during its present term?

Urban: I suppose so. In connection with a certain level of excitement shown by the Western press about this material, I wish to stress that this excitement stems from the fact that various meetings are taking place in educational establishments at which the amendment is criticized and praised. Please bear in mind, however, that the students who have protested against this amendment are definitely in the minority -- 1,500 students out of 20,000 in one university, or 500 out of over 10,000 somewhere else. We regard these protests as unserious because they concern decisions which are not yet known by the protesters and these amendments have not yet been given a final shape.

I wish to stress once again that educational establishments will remain self-governing and that the extent of this self-government will be in any case far greater than it is in, for example, the Catholic University of Lublin, to say nothing of priests' seminaries. Someone is really misleading young people by creating the impression that we are relinquishing the idea of self-governing higher schools.

FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS AUSTRIA, MEETS LEADERS

Relations With Austria Viewed

LD121357 Warsaw Domestic Services in Polish 1005 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski is on an official visit to Vienna. Polish-Austrian talks are scheduled for today. Minister Olszowski will also pay a visit to Fred Sinowatz, the federal chancellor, and tomorrow will be received by President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. Here is Jan Gadomski's commentary:

Minister Olszowski's visit to Vienna does not signify any sort of breakthrough, nor does it inaugurate a new stage in the relations between our two states. The relations between the PPR -- a member of the Warsaw Pact -- and neutral Austria have been and remain traditionally good. This is true in both the political and economic spheres. The Polish Minister's visit emphasizes this fact. Naturally, the visit will aim to further intensify mutually beneficial ties, especially economic links.

The Polish-Austrian talks in Vienna, which are at the summit level as far as the Austrian Republic is concerned, follow in the footsteps of other, important talks in Warsaw. Lothar Spaeth and Shintaro Abe, high-ranking FRG and Japanese politicians, expressed, each from his own point of view, the understanding that the constructive initiatives in Europe presuppose Poland's participation, since Poland is a key factor in European detente and international cooperation on our continent.

One gets quite a clear picture if one puts together the individual elements of active Polish international policies over the past few months. It is clear from this picture that those who had planned and strived to make Poland internationally isolated have found themselves isolated.

This does not at all mean that anti-Polish activities in Washington, Paris, or Bonn have now disappeared. On the contrary, these activities do exist and every now and then make themselves felt. However, in the first place, there is no longer a united anti-Polish blockade under U.S. supervision; that is certain. The cracks, splits, and gaps in this blockage are becoming ever more tangible. Through them, one discerns common sense and, consequently, the possibility that realistic attitudes will be shown toward Poland.

In the second place, it is glaringly obvious today that wherever anti-Polish stubbornness still persists, wherever policies of confrontation with our state are still being pursued, these are, generally speaking, being played for altogether different stakes that have nothing to do with Poland.

The U.S. Government considers Poland a card in the confrontation with the USSR -- confrontation that the United States itself initiated, confrontation with the entire socialist community and generally with socially progressive ideology.

The French Government considers Poland a card in the contest primarily against its own Communist Party, which, as far as Mitterrand's ruling socialists are concerned, has become the main political enemy. Whatever way you look at it, Poles and their affairs are viewed in Washington and Paris alike as merely a means to an end. And today, it is such seemingly remote conclusions that the normal, calm and, hopefully, fruitful visit of the Polish foreign minister to neutral Austria forces us to draw.

Issues Press Statement

LD132232 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 13 Jun 85

["Olszowski Winds Up Official Visit to Austria" -- PAP headline; by PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, June 13 -- Today, Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski wound up his official visit to Austria.

Also today, the Polish minister was received by Austria's President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger. Minister Olszowski informed the president of the outcome of his political talks in Vienna and stressed full reconstruction of vivid relations of cooperation with Austria which followed Minister Gratz's visit in Poland.

The president expressed satisfaction over the positive assessment of the visit. He stressed that Polish-Austrian relations demonstrate that it is worth building them for a long time. He pointed out that Polish-Austrian cooperation has an international dimension.

The president also expressed satisfaction over invigoration of economic cooperation and currently very frequent contacts and cultural exchange. Austria is interested in Poland's economic development and her return to the due political position in the world.

Rudolf Kirchschlaeger thanked for the greetings from the president of the Council of State and conveyed by Minister Olszowski and asked to return greetings to Professor Henryk Jablonski.

Next, Minister Olszowski met with a group of newsmen who received the text of his statement on his visit to Austria.

"Assessing the outcome of my visit to Austria," Minister Olszowski said, "above all I would like to stress a very good, open, constructive and friendly atmosphere of all the talks I held in Vienna.

"With the greatest attention and satisfaction I received assurances of Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz on the importance they give to successful development of relations with Poland in the interest of the two countries and a peaceful future for the European Continent. In the talks with President of Austrian National Council Anton Benya and Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz we confirmed our desire to develop cooperation between our parliaments and governments, and we pondered over concrete steps in this field.

"I am convinced that my present talks are of similar great importance as was Minister Gratz's visit to Poland in autumn 1984. The talks focused on developing mutually profitable, all-round cooperation between our two countries and nations, and seeking ways for Europe's peaceful future. Bilateral relations between Poland and Austria occupied central place in our talks. One should stress with satisfaction a further, intensive development of those relations which has taken place since Minister Gratz's visit to Poland.

"The two governments have continued their political dialogue, Polish and Austrian ministers paid reciprocal visits. Social contacts have developed, particularly those between Poland's reconstructed trade union movement and Austrian trade unions.

"We also noticed with satisfaction an increase in trade exchange and economic cooperation.

We touched upon questions of financial and credit cooperation which are of particular importance for us. In the talks I held here we also discussed prospects for Polish-Austrian cooperation in industry and on third markets. Our all-round bilateral relations have reached such a level which creates good conditions for raising those relations to an even higher political level. This would bring new impulses to deepen the relations in all fields.

"Polish-Austrian relations are entering a new, intensive phase. Chancellor Sinowatz's visit to Poland at the invitation from Gen. Jaruzelski will occupy a significant place in this process. On my part, I have invited Minister Gratz to pay another visit to Poland.

"In the talks on international issues, I expressed my concern at a constant arms race and the U.S. striving to expand it into the outer space. Poland and Austria are vitally interested in the successful end of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, and also support other efforts to halt the arms race and improve the international climate.

"I pointed that the second -- after the balance of forces -- element of peaceful order in Europe is inviolability of territorial and political status quo which was settled on the basis of the Yalta and Potsdam decisions, and postwar development of the situation in Europe.

"Every attempt to undermine those foundations brings a threat to Europe's future, to security of all the countries. In this [words indistinct] Polish side pointed to the importance of extending the Warsaw Treaty for stability and security in Europe.

"At the same time we recalled the readiness for every action for improving the international situation, halting the arms race and coming back to the policy of detente which was expressed by the Warsaw Treaty party and state leaders in Warsaw.

"One of the main subjects in our talks was also assessment of the present situation in Europe and problems connected with the CSCE process. Both Poland and Austria are vitally interested in achieving concrete decisions and taking steps in the field of detente, security and cooperation.

"Poland and Austria support Finnish Government's initiative to organize a meeting of European countries, Canada and the U.S. -- signatories of the CSCE Final Act -- to mark the 10th anniversary of signing the final act.

"Subjects of the talks and outcome of the visit confirm that our relations are not just formal, and the standing of this cooperation -- which exceeds the bilateral frames -- is visible in every field.

"Poland highly appraises Austria's role in creating constructive East-West relations, and for Austria -- my Austrian partners in the talks -- Poland is an important and inalienable factor of the policy of peace, detente and cooperation in Europe."

Comments to Poles in Austria

For Vienna coverage of the visit to Austria by Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, including his comments to Poles living in Austria, see the Austria section of the 13 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SOLIDARITY DEFENDANTS' FINAL PLEAS SHOW NO REGRET

LD131239 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] The trial of Bogdan Lis [words indistinct] has ended in voivodship court in Gdansk. During their final pleas the three accused did not find that their attitude, as presented to the court so far, amounted to anything culpable. Nor did they express any views in their brief speeches on the problems of guilt and punishment. Sentence will be passed on 14 June.

POLICE DETAIN 47 PEOPLE OUTSIDE CRUXIFIX TRIAL

LD131423 Vatican City International Service in English 1345 GMT Jun 85

[Excerpt] Warsaw -- Police detained seven Polish priests and 40 others outside a court-room where two priests were sentenced for opposing the removal of crucifixes from high schools. A church spokesman in the southern province of Kielce said the seven priests were released after 10 hours, but 17 people were detained for investigation.

SEJM TO CONVENE 20 JUN; AGENDA OUTLINED

LD131831 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, June 13 -- The Sejm (parliament) Presidium has decided to summon the 67th meeting of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on June 20, 1985.

The meeting will open at 10 a.m. under the following agenda:

- government's report on the realization of the law on preserving and shaping the environment,

- report of the Committee for Internal Affairs and Justice, and of the Legislative Procedure Committee on the Council of State's draft law on the [words indistinct] the Polish People's Republic,

- report of the Committee for Internal Affairs and Justice, and the Legislative Procedure Committee on the government bill on the status of common courts,

- first reading of the bill on the duties and rights of Sejm deputies, proposed by the deputies, and appointing an extraordinary commission to consider the bill in question,

- interpellations and question time.

CZYREK GIVES REPORT AT PRON VOIVODSHIP SEMINAR

LD071951 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) tasks in the Sejm electoral campaign, arising from the new Electoral Law, are the subject of a seminar of chairmen of PRON voivodship concils that began in Warsaw today. The participants heard, among other things, a report on the sociopolitical situation in the state that was delivered by Jozef Czyrek, deputy chairman of the PRON National Council.

LOPATKA ASSESSES STATE-CHURCH COOPERATION

PM130940 Katowice TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 17 May 85 p 3

[Interview with Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Affairs, by TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA correspondent Ireneusz Leczek; date and place not given]

[Text] Leczek: In our country 40 years ago the socialist state came into contact with religious institutions. In view of the experience of the past years as well as present practice, how does the question of cooperation between the socialist state and the Roman Catholic Church look today?

Lopatka: We start from the assumption that coexistence is possible between the socialist state and the church. We treat that coexistence as a necessity on the one hand, and on the other as a constant guideline for the work of state authorities. In his May 1983 address to the first Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] Congress, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski said: "...We do not consider cooperation with the church to be a temporary, tactical exigency. We want it to benefit both the state and the nation. This is a realistic goal." Within the areas where state and church activities overlap there are some elements of joint positive action that we put forward as the basis for coexistence, there are some elements where both sides act separately but in parallel moves, and there are some areas where the sides take partly opposing action. There is no doubt that opposites exist here, as it were, as a matter of course in the sphere of philosophy. What is, of course, most important here is the elements of the joint, positive program that consolidates those operations which ought to be expanded. The elements of parallel activity are important too.

Leczek: You have defined the state's attitude. For the cooperation to continue and develop it is also essential that the other partner demonstrates a positive attitude. Thirty-five years ago, in the agreement signed between the government and the episcopate, the church conceded that it was possible for it to carry out its mission within socialist reality. Is it similar today?

Lopatka: We offered to undertake certain joint action on the occasion of the anniversary of that agreement, but our offer was not accepted. Certainly the Polish clergy is uniform in its attitude to matters of creed and ecclesiastical jurisdiction. There is, however, a significant divergence of political attitudes. It is possible to identify three groups within the clergy. Some believe that they are working toward strengthening the church when they promote its coexistence and cooperation with the socialist state. Others believe that they are acting in the interest of the church when they fight against the state. There is also an intermediate group. That one is the largest. It is composed of those clergymen who conscientiously follow their calling and do not meddle in politics.

Leczek: Are the numbers of clergymen who show antisocialist attitudes increasing or decreasing?

Lopatka: We have recently noted an increase in the size of that group. We trust this is only temporary. The murder of Father J. Popieluszko is alleged to be the factor responsible for that increase. The state does not become discouraged by temporarily aggravated moods among clergy. Our fundamental position is stable and maintained at all times. The state is the side that has the dominating influence on the tenor of its relations with the church. It is less fitting for the state than it is for the church to yield to passing moods of the moment.

We trust that this attitude on the part of the state will be appreciated and that it will help improve the atmosphere among the clergy and also, most importantly, among the faithful. In other words, we are in favor of strengthening and enriching our cooperation with the church.

Leczek: By 'the church' we usually mean the Roman Catholic Church.

Lopatka: Yes. What I have been talking about refers to the Roman Catholic Church. Concerning the remaining churches and denominations active in Poland, and there are 34 of those, their situation is different. There are practically no significant differences between them and the state. All those churches and denominational communities recognize the principles of our state system, respect the Constitution of the PPR and abide by the law.

They enjoy state protection safeguarding them against the kind of discrimination they often suffered over the centuries. Individual churches' potential for action depends on their strength. The strongest ones, including the Orthodox Church, the Evangelical Church, the Augsburg [Lutheran] Church, and the Polish Catholic Church, contribute seriously to many aspects of our life. For example, they can boast serious achievements in strengthening Poland's relations with other countries, in various peace actions, in promoting a modest and honorable lifestyle, and in fostering the ethos of work. The process whereby the 34 aforementioned churches and denominational communities adjusted themselves to life in the socialist system is already completed, whereas a similar adjustment process on the part of the Roman Catholic Church has begun but is still a long way from completion.

Leczek: In which areas would cooperation between the state and the church be the most desirable?

Lopatka: We declare ourselves in favor of state-church cooperation and also in favor of both the clergy and various church institutions involving themselves -- in a manner appropriate to their position -- in helping to carry out the many important tasks with which we are faced. Here I am thinking first and foremost of the task of safeguarding Poland's peace and security in its international relations. As to its internal peace and order, the church's positive role was manifested especially in 1980 and 1981, when the clergy took an active part in reducing the tensions and defusing the conflicts occurring at the time. Today the situation is different. There is a concentration of unrest around -- or within -- a dozen or so parishes, giving rise to ugly disturbances. Church authorities are not taking sufficient steps to combat this phenomenon. Another area in which cooperation is being partly realized is that of popularizing models of modern-day patriotism in which a man ought to contribute through his work to his country's progress and development in all fields and be guided by the principle of looking for friends close to home and enemies a long way off. The church, in keeping with its old traditions, has a significant capacity to join in with all activity designed to foster the nation's physical well-being, promote habits of hygiene, and encourage charitable work and care of the handicapped and chronically ill. There is still much untapped potential in this area. There is a great need for the church to take action in encouraging respect for public and private property, and in striving to increase our national wealth through effective and honest work. The state and the church can and should cooperate extensively in consolidating the state system, reinforcing the authority of our state leadership, and strengtheing people's respect for the constitution and observance of the law. There is plenty of scope for cooperation in combating social pathology, demoralization, alcoholism, and drug abuse. The church opposes divorce and promotes family stability. The state allows divorce, but is also in favor of family stability. Therefore we can undertake joint action in the field of protecting family life.

Leczek: Is the offer of cooperation accepted by the church?

Lopatka: Verbal acceptance of that offer is quite extensive. Response to it in the form of concrete action is, however, less widespread. We note some gradual progress here and expect it will continue.

Leczek: Over the past few years much public attention has been drawn to the charitable activity of the church, that is, its distribution of gifts.

Lopatka: In Poland the provision of social security is the domain of the state. All action carried out by the church in this sphere is ancillary. Nevertheless, there is a demand for this type of activity. The living standards of those in need depend to a crucial extent on the functioning of the state's economic and social welfare system. The church's charitable work should consist (as it does in other countries, and as it once predominantly did in Poland) of collecting resources from those who have more and distributing these resources among those who have less, while those who carry out this charitable work should themselves live in poverty. Here for the past few years the church has been distributing resources from abroad, and so it has not, in fact, been collecting resources within the country. Resources obtained from abroad have been distributed by the church among priests, religious orders, and those people whom the church has deemed the most needy. In addition, there are many conflicting opinions as to whether these goods have been distributed in a fair and just manner. There are some who believe that it enhances the church's good name to solicit alms from abroad. In fact, today such soliciting not only damages Poland's prestige abroad, but also damages the prestige of the church and its bishops in Poland. There are countries in the world which need foreign aid much more than Poland does. We expect that in the future the church will conduct its charitable work according to the traditional model -- one that draws on those ample spiritual traditions of the church which have not been pronounced blessed for nothing -- and give us new examples of self-sacrifice, poverty, and modesty.

Leczek: Charitable work is also carried out by other Catholic institutions.

Lopatka: The main one being the Caritas Association. This groups together Catholic clergy and lay Catholic activists. It carries out a very extensive program of caring for the old, the infirm, the handicapped, and so on. Caritas is funded in part from the Ministry of Health and Social Security's budget and it also earns, or collects, another portion of its funds itself, which is a very favorable phenomenon. In addition, new organizations of the charitable type, such as the Charitable Association of Warsaw, have recently come into existence.

Leczek: As we know, talks are currently being held on the question of regulating the church's legal personality. In which direction do you expect the decision to move?

Lopatka: The Joint Committee of Government and Episcopal Representatives, which sat on 24 April 1985, acquainted itself with a progress report on the bill to regulate the church's legal personality. It found that significant progress has been made. The aim is to accord legal personality to the church as a whole and to confirm the legal personality of those church institutions that have already had it granted. It is also being considered to accord legal personality to certain church institutions that do not yet have it. This would enhance the clarity of legislative procedures. The regulation of the church's legal status will comply with the stipulation contained in the Constitution of the PPR, reinforce law and order in Poland, and bring about various other advantages.

Leczek: We began our interview with a discussion on the areas of convergent activity between the state and church on a nationwide scale. How does this question appear in Silesia?

Lopatka: Everything I said here is applicable to Silesia. But there are also certain issues that are more pronounced in Silesia than elsewhere. The main one is that of our western territories and their status of belonging to Poland into perpetuity. Here the positions of the state and the church have been and remain identical. The patriotic statements made on this subject by Pope John Paul II, and also by representatives of our church hierarchy, are a matter of public knowledge. Primate Glemp's statement of 15 August 1984 refuting the claims of West German revanchists about the alleged existence of a German minority in Poland met with a tremendous, positive public response. The church contributed in the past, and continues to contribute today, to a reaffirmation of Silesia's Polish roots and nature. Many deeply rooted customs associated with the church, such as pilgrimages to Silesian shrines, or the Barborka [day of St. Barbara, patron of miners] celebrations are traditionally Polish. It should also be stressed that Silesia is notable among Polish regions for the exceptionally harmonious way in which people professing different religious creeds cooperate there for the common Polish good. Bielsko-Biala Voivodship sets a particularly good example here.

Leczek: Thank you for the interview.

PRC LEGISLATOR TO DISCUSS GLOBAL ISSUES ON VISIT

LD131918 Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 13 Jun 85

["NPC's Wang Renzhong on Goals of His Polish Visit" -- PAP headline; by PAP correspondent Jerzy Bajer]

[Text] Beijing, June 13 -- Upon his departure here for a visit to Poland, head of the delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC), also vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee (the parliament's Presidium), Wang Ranzhong, told PAP that recent years saw a satisfactory progress in Polish-Chinese relations.

"The aim of Chinese parliamentarians' visit to Warsaw is, among other things, to exchange opinions with Polish leaders and Polish Sejm representatives on both, bilateral and international issues," Wang said.

The Chinese side is highly interested in exchanging views on the parliaments' work and their experiences, he stressed and voiced his conviction that closer contacts between Chinese and Polish parliaments would serve further development and intensification of relations and friendship between both countires.

LATE REPORT: SOLIDARITY DISSIDENTS SENTENCED

LD141218 Hamburg DPA in German 1147 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jun (DPA) -- Today the Gdansk area court passed high prison sentences on three leading members of the banned Solidarity trade union. Former underground leader from Wroclaw Wladyslaw Frasyniuk received a prison term of 3 and 1/2 years and the other two accused, Adam Michnik and Bogdan Lis, were sentenced to 3 and 2 years respectively. The court thus imposed sentences somewhat less than those demanded by the state prosecutor, of 5 years for Frasyniuk and 4 years for each of the two others.

TURKISH PRESIDENT EVREN CONCLUDES TALKS

Ceausescu, Evren End Talks

AU131826 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1801 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 13/6/1985 -- Official talks between the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of the Republic of Turkey, Kenan Evren, concluded at the resort of Neptun, on the Romanian littoral of the Black Sea, on June 13. During the last round of talks, the two heads of state continued their exchange of opinions on bilateral and international questions of mutual interest.

During the talks, they examined aspects of the development of relations among the Balkan countries, with a view to strengthening collaboration, friendship and good neighbourliness among the Balkan states, in the interests of the peoples of the region, of the cause of peace, security and cooperation. President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the need to work for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases.

During the talks, emphasis was laid on the threat posed to international peace and security by the continuation of the states of tension and conflict in various areas of the world. In this respect, the significance was brought to the fore of stepping up efforts for a political settlement of all inter-state litigious issues.

The exchange of views highlighted the two countries' wish to collaborate actively in the international arena, contributing through joint efforts to a constructive resolution of the major problems confronting mankind.

At the end of the talks presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenan Evren expressed their satisfaction at the results of the visit, of the dialogue they have conducted these days in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship, of mutual understanding and esteem. Stress was laid on the importance of the understandings convenanted which lay a lasting, stable and perspective basis for the Romanian-Turkish ties. Belief was expressed that, in keeping with the orientations set, Romania and Turkey would cooperate ever closer on a political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other planes, that cooperation in production would expand, commercial exchanges increase and diversify, and the friendship between the two peoples strengthen.

It was assessed that the steady growth of Romanian-Turkish relations was in the interest and for the benefit of both countries and peoples, of their progress and prosperity, of the cause of detente, disarmament, peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over. The significance was also underscored of continuing the summit dialogue which has played a decisive role in stimulating good relations between Romania and Turkey.

President Nicoale Ceausescu welcomed in that framework too President Kenan Evren's visit to Romania which goes down as an outstanding moment in the chronicle of the Romanian-Turkish relations, opening fresh prospects to the consolidation of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

President Kenan Evren cordially thanked once again for the invitation to visit Romania, for the warm hospitality extended to him, and the opportunity he was offered to get acquainted with some of the Romanian people's achievements on the road of socioeconomic progress.

The productive results of the new Romanian-Turkish summit dialogue were written down in a joint statement.

[Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1000 GMT on 13 June reports: "TANJUG learns from well-informed circles that the Romanian and the Turkish delegations discussed the possibilities of Romania's participation in the construction of nuclear power stations in Turkey. It is also learned that the two countries reached agreement on joint ventures in third markets, especially in oil prospecting and other geological prospecting work."]

Joint Statement Signed

AU131806 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRESS 13/6/1985 -- During a ceremony held in Neptun Resort on June 13, President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania and President Kenan Evren of the Republic of Turkey signed a joint statement. After signing the two heads of state congratulated each other on the productive character of the visit and talks, on the understandings they covenanted as they confer new dimensions on the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Turkey. The ceremony was attended by the delegations participant in the Romanian-Turkish official summit talks.

Evren Departs

AU131834 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/6/1985 -- In the afternoon of June 13, the president of the Republic of Turkey, Kenan Evren, concluded the state visit he paid to Romania upon the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The departure ceremony took place at Mihail Kogalniceanu Airport, near to Constanta City. Coming from Neptun resort, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Kenan Evren arrived at the airport by helicopter.

A navy unit lined up at the airport presented arms. The national themes of the Republic of Turkey and the Socialist Republic of Romania were played. The two Presidents reviewed then the guard of honour.

The Turkish head of state bade farewell to the Romanian officials come to the airport. At the aircraft's staircase President Nicolae Ceausescu bade a cordial farewell to President Kenan Evren. The two heads of state friendly and warmly shook hands. [sentence as received]

'DEADLOCK' ON EXTERNAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS BILL

LD132053 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1832 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, June 13 (TANJUG) -- The several-month-long Yugoslav debate on the government's drafts of three federal laws on external economic relations continues.

Accord was reached in the Federal Assembly today to open a substantive debate at the federal level and try to bring closer the now opposed stands of the government and the republics and provinces.

The government's proposals, formulated in the spirit of the country's Long-Term Economic Stabilization Programme, aim to increase the authority of self-management organs in the economy and the social structure in relations with foreign countries. Such a view, however, is not shared by the federal units' assemblies, among which those of the republics of Slovenia and Croatia are most fiercely opposed to the goverment's draft proposal.

Their reasons are of an economic nature and relate to the fact that these two republics are Yugoslavia's biggest exporters. That is why they want even more rights for their enterprises in decision-making on exports, imports, the raising of loans abroad and the way in which existing debts should be paid back. On the basis of these positions, and also referring to the Economic Stabilization Programme, these two republics have offered a new, joint draft of the three laws.

The other Yugoslav federal units -- four republics and two provinces -- whose enterprises (?are more) oriented towards the domestic than the foreign market, are generally in favour of the government's drafts, but not one accepts them wholly.

A deadlock has been perceived in the Federal Assembly recently. From a formal-legal point of view three ways out are possible: the government could give up its draft proposals and submit a resignation, which is highly improbable, the state Presidency could declare the draft laws temporary measures and thus put them into effect or the exhausting, several-month-long procedure of reaching accord will continue. For the time, it appears that the third solution has been opted for.

FOREIGN POLICY COMMITTEE ASSESSES VISITS, WORK

LD122031 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jun (TANJUG) -- At its session today the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber Foreign Policy Committee positively assessed the visit to the United States by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and the West German chancellor's visit to our country.

In his information on the visits Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, said that the talks both in Washington and here in Belgrade reaffirmed a common long-term interest in expanding our country's cooperation with both the United States and the FRG. He said that the two visits also reaffirmed the principles of regard for differences, noninterference in internal affairs, and equality in mutual relations, and that it was agreed that obligations of and responsibilities for strengthening bilateral relations and resolving some difficulties should be shared.

At the session, which was chaired by Aslan Fazlija, the Foreign Policy Committee also discussed reports on last year's work of the federal secretariats for foreign affairs, foreign trade, and information, and the work of the Federal International Scientific, Educational-Cultural, and Technical Cooperation Institute.

The committee endorsed the measure taken in 1984 to implement and realize the fundamental principles of our independent, nonaligned foreign policy and to consistently pursue a policy of good-neighborliness. In this way, the delegates agreed, our country contributed to the efforts made by peace-oriented forces in the world to improve the situation in the Balkans, Europe, and international relations. The activity by the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, particularly in nonaligned countries, has also contributed to the enhancement of our country's status and reputation in the world.

The committee specifically called for wider, more organized and coordinated cooperation between all federal organs and other subjects representing our country's political and economic interest abroad. It was also stated that in performing these tasks the federal organs are confronted by many material and cadre problems, a fact that is stressed in all reports on their work. The committee endorsed the measures that these organs have been taking to resolve these difficulties.

In relation to the difficult material position of our institutions responsible for sending information abroad (TANJUG, Radio Yugoslavia, and others) the committee concluded that measures should be taken aimed at their further improvement and at creating conditions for their more successful work.

VISIT OF FRG'S KOHL TERMED USEFUL, SUCCESSFUL

LD132121 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, June 13 (TANJUG) -- Federal Republic of Germany Chancellor Helmut Kohl's visit to Yugoslavia was useful and successful, for it contributed to the further improvement of the overall cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany, the Yugoslav Government assessed today.

Bilateral relations between the two countries are developing favourably and there are considerable possibilities for their further strengthening above all in the field of economic cooperation, the Yugoslav Government stressed.

At the session it was observed that problems burdening the relationship between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as the common interest to overcome them, were pointed out during Kohl's visit.

It was also noted that within the framework of the consideration of international topics the greatest attention was paid to the state of detente in the interest of the relaxation of tensions in East-West relations and the starting up of the process of disarmament and to problems of developing countries, especially those burdened with large debts.

INCREASING WORK STOPPAGES IN CROATIA NOTED

LD132153 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1703 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Summary] Zagreb, 13 June (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Croat Trade Union Council today decided on the self-management diplomas for 1984, which are to be presented on 27 Jun at a session marking the 35th anniversary of self-management.

"Debating the figures on work stoppages in the republic last year and in the first 5 months of this year, the presidium drew attention to the fact that in the conditions of accentuated economic problems, the number of work stoppages is increasing, as is the number of those taking part, and their duration. Last year 84 work stoppages were registered in the SR of Croatia, in which 7,297 workers participated; in the first 5 months of this year 61 stoppages were registered, with 4,700 taking part and lasting a total of 528 hours."

Emphasis was placed on the need for the trade union organization to take greater responsibility for preventing stoppages, eliminating the causes of them and taking action both during and after the stoppage. In about 80 percent of cases, dissatisfaction with the distribution of personal incomes was the immediate cause. According to Melanija Vidosevic, executive secretary in the trade union council, the stoppages are not aimed against self-management but are a reaction against lack of self-management relations and the appropriate income distribution. "Analysis of the work stoppages registered in Croatia last year demonstrates that those taking part continue to be almost entirely production workers, direct producers, so that the 'strikes' continue to be mainly spontaneous reactions, that is, a sudden manifestation of workers' dissatisfaction, without any preliminary preparations." In "nearly all cases" workers behaved in a highly responsible manner. All of last year's stoppages occurred in organizations of associated labor in the economic sphere, two-thirds of them in industry.

MEETING ON BULGARIAN BORDER CLOSINGS PROPOSED

LD131727 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1451 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 13 JUN (TANJUG) -- At today's regular news conference, Zeljko Jeglic, spokesman in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, stated that the People's Republic of Bulgaria has unilaterally decided to close six international border crossings on the Bulgarian-Yugoslav border to international traffic: These are: Strazhimirovsti, Vrushka Chuka, Mokranye, Delchevo, Novoselo, and Ribartsi. The decision came into effect on 1 May. The six border crossings can be used in the future only by citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY from 0700 to 1900 in the summer and from 0800 to 1600 in the winter.

Replying to a question posed by VJESNIK's correspondent, Jeglic said the six border crossings were formerly open 24 hours a day to citizens from the two countries and from other countries as well. However, Bulgaria has not been consistent in implementing this decision. The border crossings Gradina-Dimitrovgrad and Deve Bair remain open to international traffic around the clock as well. In the hope that Bulgaria will rescind its decision, Yugoslavia has proposed an early meeting of the two countries' representatives to discuss the possibility of reopening the six border crossings to international traffic.

HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS LACK 'FAMOUS 99.99 PERCENT'

AU131030 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jun 85 p 1

[TANJUG correspondent M. Corovic report]

[Excerpts] Budapest, 10 Jun -- Hungarian citizens have fulfilled their civic duty at the polling stations, but in a way somewhat different from previously. The poll was not measured by the famous 99.99 percent, and the candidates winning the elections did not get such a percentage of votes, but were in some cases satisfied with just over 50 percent, which was sufficient for election.

Thus Hungary, for the first time in its political practice and as the first in the international group to which it belongs, made a new approach in expressing the people's will; and it did it -- as the officials have announced -- successfully. The 5 percent of the voters who did not go to the polls need not be considered opponents of the system, just as the 5 percent of invalid votes need not be an expression of political dissatisfaction.

The voters at the elections elected 352 members of parliament from among 766 candidates, but there was also a national list of 35 candidates who had no other candidates running against them.

All the others, including Politburo members, Central Committtee secretaries, present and former ministers, and other officials, had to fight for their seats. The majority succeeded, but among them there were some whom the voters did not quite favor. Among those who won there is not a single one with 90 percent or more votes. Their votes run from somewhat over 50 percent -- which is the minimum -- as happened to Frigyes Puja, former minister of foreign affairs -- to 85 percent won by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, as the most successful man.

Without success were several members of the Central Committee, some of the highest officials of the PPE, and several others from various forums, and several first secretaries of the county committees and former ministers. One may say that the greatest surprise was the failure of Jeno Fock, member of the Central Committee and former premier, who received only 44.8 percent of votes. On the other hand, one is not so much surprised by the failure of Bela Biszku, former second man in the party, who for the past few years had not identified with the reform currents in the party.

A considerable number of new people have entered the new parliament, some 70 percent. The ratio of party members to nonparty members is about three to one in favor of the former. Supplementary elections will be held in 2 weeks' time, when the most successful candidates will be sought for 45 unfilled seats in the parliament and over 800 seats in local organs of power.

Perhaps some of those who were not elected this time will in the meanwhile gain the confidence of the voters, for in the second round one does not require more than one-half of the votes, but only more votes than the other candidate.

The present step in the democratization of elections constitutes, according to general belief, a challenge to the further democratization in the world of the parliament.

GENERAL SPEAKS AT ARMY LC COMMITTEE SESSION

AU121236 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2395, 6 Jun 85 p 3

[Report on the introductory speech by Major General Svetozar Oro at the session of the Yugoslav People's Army LC Committee held in Belgrade on 27 May]

[Excerpts] In a certain way, we are still neglecting a great many things that affect the consciousness of our people as a result of a basic contradiction that we can define in a symplified way as a contradiction between the world of capitalism and the world of socialism. We leave these things mostly to the sphere of theoretical sciences, Svetozar Oro said at the beginning. Through a concurrence of circumstances, capitalism has reached a phase of development that enables it to start a certain counteroffensive on the ideological-propaganda plane through various advocates of anticommunist ideologies, especially through the "new right wing."

This has been noticed in our country for a long time. They all try to discredit Marxism as a science and an ideology, and, within that framework, our self-managing socialism as well.

On the other hand, without looking into how socialist forces beyond our borders are opposing this anticommunist pressure, it is obvious that our self-managing socialism has not yet been able to find suitable methods to protect its views and practice.

The strategic and tactical attitudes of the forces of "real socialism" toward our country and self-management, as well as toward our class orientation and our road of development, are also well known to us. That must be dealt with in a suitable way in our ideopolitical activity.

Finally, we know of like-minded people on both sides in our country who are sometimes more vociferous than strong, having achieved this by elaborately taking advantage of our weaknesses and through propagandist tricks. We should neither underestimate these dangers nor overestimate them, because their influence on our situation depends less on their strength than on our unity and persistence in removing and overcoming all that hampers self-management from realizing and reaching its historic aims....

Socialist self-management, as our class expression, has been accepted in our society as an ideology, almost unanimously, while as a practice it has been experiencing more difficulties and problems than we had expected in the past. Some of those difficulties are the result of our objective international position in the world of developed capitalism, real socialism, and the undeveloped world; the result of the influence of the external enemy and the opposition of the defeated class forces in our society. It seems, however, that they are more the result of inadeptness, systemic and other inconsistencies, and the separatist and bureaucratic nature of subjective forces in our society that have not managed to bring to completion self-managing ideology, so that it shows its advantages in our practice. All antiself-management forces take great advantage of this "delay" in self-management and in its being "insufficiently developed," as it is often put, in order to discredit it, which should be taken far more seriously than it is.

The communists in the Army think that we can and must stop this. They believe in self-management both as an ideology and a practice. They are not discouraged in their belief, by either delays or weaknesses in practice, because they are sure that delays and weaknesses do not ensue from self-management as it exists, but from various other causes, even abuses.

Speaking about the place and role of the LC in ideological and political work, Oro stressed that our influence today would have to be directed primarily toward reaffirming those values that have not become outdated and toward finding suitable solutions for contemporary problems. He then concluded:

We need an LC that sees farther and better than the others, one that does not exhaust itself over marginal issues but will deal with vital and historical issues of this society for whose fate it is responsible. For such activity it is necessary to consistently reaffirm democratic centralism as the principle of the organization and of united, ideological, and action activity of communists, while also resolutely opposing tendencies toward federalization, which tends to split the LCY as a united and revolutionary organization.

Concerning the view of defense, I would state that we live together in one homeland, but this togetherness cannot replace unity. It is clear what is what there. In one country, we cannot treat interests that are common to us differently. Here the party must play the role that belongs to it; above all, by its activity and unity, it must prevent ideopolitical disorientation and vacillation.

Through its work and methods of activity, our organization must serve to make the Army strengthen itself further as an all-Yugoslav one and must resolutely and publicly oppose all forces and tendencies that dispute or disturb such a tendency....

Finally, we must pay particular attention to ensuring that the unanimous demands voiced by LCY members on the occasion of the 13th LCY Central Committee Plenum, be brought to a conclusion. To ignore these demands, or forget about them, would result in a deep action demobilization and apathy of the membership. We must not and will not let that happen.

DEPUTY INTERNAL SECRETARY ON SECURITY SITUATION

AU120745 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jun 85 p 5

[Excerpt] With certain proposals and suggestions the delegates of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for Internal Policy yesterday adopted a report on the work of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs during last year.

Expounding on the assessment of the stability of the constitutional order in the country, Mirko Bunevski, deputy federal secretary for internal affairs, said that one took into consideration the facts that our working people and citizens feel secure, that there had been no cases of large-scale or grave disturbance of public order and peace, that the security situation on the border is good, that there were no terrorist acts in the country in 1984, and that subversive propaganda from abroad and by individuals and groups in the country still has no significant effect on the working people and citizens.

What is worrying, according to Bunevski, is an increase in the number of harsher nationlist incidents in virtually all parts of the country.

"The activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists has been and remains one of the most serious security problems. Internal affairs organs in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the Federal Secretariat, and internal affairs organs in other parts of the country should commit themselves to solving this problem, Bunevski said.

He also noted that the social action for the protection of social property has had certain results, while the situation with regard to protection from fire, damage, and explosions is not satisfactory.

BILIC REPORTS ON AGRICULTURE TO LCY CONFERENCE

LD132252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Novi Sad 13 June (TANJUG) -- Over 350 delegates and guests from all over the country gathered today in Novi Sad at the LCY Action Conference on Agro-Industry. On the basis of the 2-month long preparations and debates held in almost all of the republics and provinces, the conference will attempt to find a way out of the unenviable economic situation in which this sector, which is expected to play a very important role in the struggle for economic stabilization, has found itself.

The conference, which is attended by Branko Mikulic, Dragoslav Markovic, Dimce Beolvski, Petar Matic, Nikola Stojanovic, Marjan Rozic, and other high-ranking officials, was opened by Katalin Hajnal, secretary of the LC provincial committee presidium. She said that this conference, the eighth in a series of the LCY action conferences held this year, is a part of the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress.

In a report on some topical issues and tasks facing communists in agro-industry, Jure Bilic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, reviewed the situation in Yugoslav agriculture, which, according to him, is not rosy, and pointed to the course of action and to some outstanding vital issues that should be thoroughly discussed and and resolved. He remarked that the "golden age" of Yugoslav agriculture has long passed and that today it is burdened by many difficulties, shortcomings, and even contradiction in its development. If food production and exports are to be increased, reserves must be more fully used and productivity increased. We lag behind in agro-technology, the land is being exploited in an uneconomical and even wasteful way, while compared with the rest of Europe, we have the smallest area of irrigated agricultural land.

According to Bilic, socioeconomic relations in agro-industrial combines are not sufficiently developed; they are being settled in various ways while the most precious experiences are not being adequately used.

Why are we not doing anything to modernize our agriculture? Bilic asked. It seems, he added, that we are satisfied with what we have so far achieved. Our market is disorganized, monopolistic, and closed. We failed to open up to the rest of the world and that is why world technology is having an inadequate effect on our agriculture.

Speaking about our attitude to the private ownership of land and to farmers, Bilic warned that by creating large agricultural organizations 15 to 20 years ago we almost wiped out cooperatives in Yugoslavia. We have no policy on how to include farmers into socialist transformation.

Bilic drew attention to the fact that various theories and accusations are being advanced that claim that the LC has never had a clearly defined agrarian policy and that everything done so far has been wrong. However, Bilic said, practice has in many ways confirmed the correctness of the course of development in agro-industry. We did not want collectivization, but individual small-scale farming is not the solution for us.

'NEGATIVE' SOCIETAL CHARACTERISTICS VIEWED

LD132137 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1642 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, 13 Jun (TANJUG) -- Negative tendencies within our society cannot be described as the main characteristic of our daily life, but it is necessary to emphasize them even more at the present juncture so that they can be resolved as efficiently as possible. This was stressed by Munir Mesihovic, Bosnia-Hercegovina SR Presidency president. He spoke to delegates of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Republican Conference of the Federation of Reserve Officers in Sarajevo today. The subjects under discussion included some topical issues of the political-security situation.

The present complex situation, particularly the problems encountered in implementing the Economic Stabilization Program, to a great extent reflect our inefficiency and lack of unity and readiness to do the utmost to implement the established stands.

Munir Mesihovic drew particular attention to the dangers arising from the onslaught of nationalism that all internal enemies use as a joint platform. Our attitude appears to encourage the enemy in some environments to act in an even more persistent and adequate manner.

Relevant organs, Mesihovic stressed, must, through their efficient actions, thwart the illegal activity by some individuals within religious communities. It must be made clear to each and every member of the clergy involved in reactionary activities that such behavior will not be tolerated. However, we know of cases where certain sociopolitical officials in some municipalities are not prepared to enter into a dialogue with reactionary clergy.

It is necessary in our sociopolitical activity to have regular contacts with representatives of religious communities who advocate more constructive activity and who, in fact, exercise a positive influence upon the believers' patriotic behavior. We must be resolute in opposing any form of sectarianism towards believers and members of the clergy and must resolve all religious communities' justified and lawful demands in a faster and more efficient way.

Munir Mesihovic also spoke in detail on the activity of some individuals and groups opposed to LC policy and about the activity of hostile emigres. He made particular reference to the topical problems of protecting social property.

The number of fires, damages, and other forms of destroying social property has increased since the beginning of the year. The forms of economic crimes have become more varied and serious. This is having wider political implications since it gives rise to justified indignation and dissatisfaction among working people and citizens.